The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The President gave a reception at Congress Hall, Saratoga, yesterday.

—The journeymen tailors of Omaha are on a strike, on account of the employers reducing prices.

—Capt. M. C. Espy, an old steambostman, a native of Pennsylvania, died at St. Louis yesterday, after a long illness.

—The Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railroad Company has been placed in the hands of E. B. Thomas as receiver.

—Arrangements have been completed with eastern capitalists by which large stock yards are to be immediately erected at Omaha.

—The missing yacht Fear was found yesterday, three miles out from Niagara, Ontario, with only three feet of her masts above water.

—The Associated Executive Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs, in session at Lawrence, Ks., have asked Agent John D. Miles to resign, on account of his belligerent tendencies.

—Surveys have just been completed by the Union Pacific Railroad Company for a forty stall engine house on the grounds near the west end of the bridge at Omaha, to be erected this year.

—Professor Watson, of the University of Michigan, accompanied by other astronomers, left Omaha on Thursday on their way to stations in China and Japan, where they will observe the transit of Venus. Four car loads of astronomical instruments preceded them.

—A dispatch says Daniel Matheny was shot in his own store at Harrodsburg, Ky., on Friday, by James Slaughter. Slaughter alleged that a criminal intimacy existed between his wife and Matheny, which the latter admitted, and Slaughter drew a revolver and shot him, inflicting a fatal wound. The entire Harrodsburg bar volunteered to defend Slaughter.

—The fight between Capt. R. C. Gray and the old directors of the Northern Line and Commodore W. F. Davidson, who recently acquired Capt. McCune's interest in the Keokuk Northern Line, giving him control of that company, is becoming lively, and it is believed it will be persistent and severe. Gray and his associates will contest Davidson's right to this stock at every point, and prevent, if possible, any change in the present management of the Keokuk Northern Line.

NEW YORK.

A Chapter From Tweed's Prison Life.

NEW YORK, July 17, 1874.

Tweed's Prison Life.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have authorized improvements to be made in the prison quarters of Wm. M. Tweed, owing to representations of the physicians and Warden of the Penitentiary. They will, in a day or two, remove Tweed to a larger room. This room is about 10x20 feet in area, on the second floor, and has three windows looking out from it on the river. It to be fitted up with the same furniture as used in Tweed's former room on the second floor front. This furniture belongs to Tweed. There are double bed lounges, hospital and arm chairs, office revolving chair, and one or two tables. Before Tweed can be removed, his new quarters will be rendered more secure, and the Warden is having the room newly bolted and barred. At present Tweed performs the duties of an orderly in the hospital, administering medicine, assisting the doctors in cases that require the orderly's attentions, and turning out at night with the other orderlies when he is required. He feeds on prison fare, except that he is permitted occasionally to purchase better food, but always within prison regulation.

The Chicago Culprit.

In the case of Mollie Holbrook, who was rearrested in this city on Wednesday night, an application was made to Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court chambers, for her release on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Assistant District Attorney admitted that she was held simply on a telegram of the Chicago Chief of Police, but asked time to procure an affidavits for her detention under the statute permitting such detention until the Governor of the State demanding her could be communicated with. Time was given, and then the application for a writ of *habeas corpus* was withdrawn, and the woman was held to await the arrival of an officer from Chicago.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

Net receipts at all United States ports for the week, 8,801 bales; last year, 14,256; total to date, 3,728,202; last year, 3,526,421. Exports for week, 8,701; last year, 23,711; total to date, 2,750,368, last year, 2,503,740. Stock at all United States ports, 633,211; last year, 191,160; stock at all interior towns, 29,048; last year, 19,462; stock at Liverpool, 1,064,000; last year, 796,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 54,000; last year, 111,000.

Additional Indictments Against Charlick and Gardner.

The Grand Jury to-day found three additional indictments against Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner, the ex-Police Commissioners recently convicted of violation of the election laws.

THE INDIAN WAR.

A Guard Attacked in Wyoming.

OMAHA, July 17.—A telegram just received from *Ft.* Fetterman, Wyoming, of the 16th, says: A corporal and six men, a guard for a hay contractor, report being attacked by twenty Indians at three o'clock this morning at the mouth of Deer Creek. The Indians were repulsed after an exchange of forty or fifty shots. Arrapahoe Indians have been charging around the central camp for several days. No soldiers were hurt.

A Three Hours' Fight in Lost Valley.

GALVESTON, July 17.—The *News'* special from Jacksboro, Texas, 15th, via Dallas, 17th, says one Jim Major Jones, with thirty-four men, fought a large party of Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches in the Lost Valley, Jacks county, killing three and wounding three that were seen. It is supposed others were killed and wounded among the rocks in the mountains. Major Jones lost two men killed and two wounded and fifteen horses killed and wounded. The fight lasted three hours. The number of Indians is estimated at 125, all armed with improved breech-loaders and well mounted. They used no arrows. The Indians retreated in a northwesterly direction. Major Jones did not have sufficient force to purs ue them.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Child-Stealing Case.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Christopher Wooster, arrested for supposed complicity in the child-stealing case, is still in custody.

STATE BREVITIES.

MR. J. B. KING, of Crawford county, who cut his throat with a razor on the 27th of June, died from the injuries last week.

A FARMER named Wm. Hare, residing near Garland, Warren county, was killed on the 7th inst., while pulling stumps. He had a yoke of oxen at work on a stump, and just after the ox commenced pulling he stepped behind the stump, and the chain slipping the roots struck him on the head. He lived only a few hours. He was forty-six years of age.

AMONG the missing fugitives from the Pennsylvania Insane Asylum, near Harrisburg, is a woman fifty years of age and about five feet seven inches high. Her hair is cut very short and is quite gray. She has a healthy appearance and a piercing eye. Any person learning of her whereabouts will relieve much distress concerning her by communicating with the superintendent of the asylum.

A LARGE agitator at Porter, Moreland & Co.'s refinery, Titusville, gave out at the bottom on Wednesday afternoon, and the oil to the amount of about four hundred barrels, ran into Oil creek, making lively times among the oil dippers, who were out in large numbers near the Franklin street bridge. They succeeded in pumping several hundred barrels out of the aggregate which was saved. The remainder running up the stream below the refinery, into a large amount of oil was saved to the owners.

United States Patents

Issued to Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the Week Ending July 14, 1874, and bearing that date.—Reported Weekly for the "GAZETTE" from the Office of Messrs. Hill & Ellsworth, No. 771 G Street, Washington, D. C., Solicitors of Patents and Counsellors in Patent Cases, from Whom all Information Regarding Patents can be Obtained.

7,504. Pitchers. James S. Atterbury and Thomas B. Atterbury, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed April 27, 1874. Term of patent 7 years.

152,539. Die for Making Car-Coupling Pins. John T. Wilson, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor of one-half his right to Wilson, Leggate & Co., same place. Application filed May 26, 1874.

152,545. Machine for Cutting Cork. Frank A. Blair, Allegheny City, Pa. Application filed March 7, 1874.

152,581. Railway-Rail Joint. Bartholomew O. Crowley and John D. Kelley, Renovo, Pa. Application filed March 24, 1874.

152,583. Manufacture of Shovels. John T. Tyler, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed June 1, 1874.

152,626. Stove-Retort for the Manufacture of Hydrocarbon Gas. Joshua Goldthorp, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to K. H. Smith, place. Application filed May 15, 1874.

152,645. Milestone Dress. Samuel Reim, Altoona, Pa. Application filed May 13, 1874.

152,672. Hay-Fork Pulley. Aaron J. Nellis, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed May 16, 1874.

152,682. Car-Coupling. George B. Quigley, E. Petersburg, Pa., assignor of two-thirds his right to Thomas T. Moore and Jerome B. Akeo, same place. Application filed June 22, 1874.

FIRST EDITION.

COGGIA'S COMET.

Some Observations Concerning Celestial Wanderers.

Comet Hunters of Past Years—The Composition of Cometary Bodies — Their Meanderings Among the Stars—The Peculiarities of their Wanderings—What is Known of this Latest Visitor.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Cometary Wonders.

Now that the comet is passing away from our sight, and before it is not only out of sight, but out of mind, it may be interesting to review a little of our knowledge of its brief history and our still more limited knowledge of its nature.

It should be understood that our knowledge of comets is in some respects very exact, in some very vague, and as people seldom understand the grounds, either of the knowledge or the ignorance, it may be well to point out what we know, and what we do not. Usually a comet which may appear in any quarter of the heavens, is first discovered by the telescope and appears in it as a faint almost invisible star, sometimes with a tail, but often without, and it is frequently only to be recognized as what it is, from its appearance in a part of the sky where no planet could by possibility be, and by motion of such a kind as no planet possesses. Long before it becomes visible to the naked eye, the astronomer has ordinarily computed its orbit, and is enabled to predict with confidence exactly what its route will be as it moves among the stars; how near it will come to the sun, and how near to the earth. These calculations refer to the head or bright star like point which is called the Nucleus—the behavior of the tail is another matter. Comets, in the greater number of cases, never in fact become visible to the naked eye at all, and would pass unobserved even to the astronomer, were there not some observers who make it a sort of specialty to hunt the skies for them, and exercise a keen rivalry for priority. The most eminent comet-hunter of the last century was a Frenchmen, Charles Messier. La Harpe, in speaking of him, mentions that Messier lost his wife, and what was worse, that during the time that her illness kept him from his work, Montaigne, a rival, discovered a comet which would have otherwise fallen to his share. "When he was condoled with on his loss, he answered (with his thoughts on the comet), 'Ah! I had found twelve and here this Montaigne has got my thirteenth!' and as the tears came to his eyes, recollecting it was his wife he would be weeping over, he kept repeating, *'Poor, dear woman!,'* but went on crying for his comet."

Our Present Visitor.

The comet-hunters of the present day are as eager in the search for, and skill in finding it as those of the last century, and when finding is instantly announced to secure priority. Coggia, of Marseilles, discovered the one we are now discussing, on the 17th of April, and the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, in which such announcements appear, shortly published the elements which drew general attention from astronomers, owing to its being evident that this visitor, unlike most others, was destined to come near enough to be a conspicuous object to the naked eye. An "ephemeris" is an almanac of the comet, predicting what is course will be and where it will be found from night to night. The ephemeris can usually be prepared from three successive observations, for the comet approaches the sun in a path very little differing from a parabola, a curve whose properties are well known. It is, in fact, as familiar to us as that taken by a jet of water forced from a hose-pipe or by a stone thrown in the air, the comet being equally with the stone, something falling freely, and subject to the same law of gravity which moulds the flight of the projectile. Subsequent observations are in practice needed to determine the exact nature of its path, which is usually found to be either an ellipse of an hyperbola. If it be an ellipse, the comet will ordinarily (not necessarily) be found to have visited the solar system before and will come again. If it be a parabola, the comet has come from infinite space, failing toward the sun as a stone falls to the ground, and gathering speed as it falls. If an hyperbola, it has been hurled into the system by some extraneous force, but in either case it is destined to pass around the sun and to move away again never to return.

The Comit's Orbit.

A very unusual amount of difficulty has attended the computation of the orbit of Coggia's comet, as this motion for some time after its discovery (owing to an almost direct line toward us) observations of the nature of its path have been difficult; we are not even yet possessed of such data as will enable us to ascertain with certainty whether or not it is a permanent member of the system, though there appears to be a close resemblance between its orbit and that of a comet observed in the early part of the 18th Century.

The "elements" of a comets orbit are usually given in a form not very intelligible except to astronomers. Those furnished by Mr. Hind for Coggia's comet are—

Perihelion Passage, July 8, 8:36 Greenwich mean time.

Longitude of Perihelion, 27° 03' 51. "5
Longitude of ascending node, 118° 42' 25 "5.
Inclination to ecliptic, 66° 21' 16".
Perihelion distance, 0.759.

If the reader is none the wiser for these figures, he may like to know that it follows from them, that the head of the comet at the present writing is some thirty million miles away, and that distance is no more constant than the boiling between the earth and it than of one between trains on two non-intersecting railroads.

This ability to predict the path of the comet represents our knowledge about it. The part of our ignorance is much greater.

The most essential addition to our recent information is the proof that comets, in some cases, travel in the same paths as trains of meteorites, and are presumably themselves composed in part of multitudes of little meteorites, united into what is like a cloud of shining dust. We know further that comets are excessively unsubstantial very small stars, having been seen through their densest parts, and so light, that with all our most delicate means of celestial weighing, we can obtain no evidence of any weight there at all, though some of course must exist. For aught we know to the contrary, a tail millions of miles long might be condensed into a cubic foot of matter as dense as our heavier metals. It is almost certain that in collision between the earth and a comet, (should any ever occur) the former would run as much danger from the mechanical effects of the encounter, as a common ball would from encountering a puff of smoke.

Vagaries of Comets.

Further than this the whole subject of comets and comet's tails, remains mysterious. Their tails show traces of polarization, in other words, shine partly by reflected light, but they behave in a most surprising manner, portions being apparently repelled at times from the sun, with enormous velocity, while the head pursues its regular path. The spectroscope has not yet done for us all it was hoped it would. Observations at the Allegheny Observatory showed that the head of the present comet gave a continuous spectrum of three intense main bands, with characteristics in some respects differing from those of comets previously observed;—but to enter on the subject of spectroscopic analysis would take us beyond the limits of an article already too long. The comet, after long remaining apparently fixed in the neighborhood of the Pole, is now moving with great rapidity toward the Equator, and will soon pass entirely out of our northern skies and be visible only in the Southern Hemisphere. By the time these lines are read, it will, now faintly seen stretching one third of the way from horizon to Zenith, will have become invisible in the moonlight, and "Coggia's Comet" begin to pass out of men's minds, and fears, if any commenced, only by astronomers, and to revisit our skies if ever, only long after we too are gone. L.

BELLEFONTE.

Advantages as a Summer Resort—Origin of the Name—Hotel and Surroundings—Beautiful Drives and Walks.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BELLEFONTE, PA., July 15, 1874.

After several days spent in examination and inquiry, I settled on Bellefonte as the most desirable place to spend the Summer. I was here but a short time till I discovered that the citizens of Philadelphia and Baltimore were far better acquainted with the advantages of this place as a Summer resort, than the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, to whom it is much more accessible. I am so much impressed with the belief that this is just the place longed for by many of our people, that I am induced to attempt some description of it.

Origin of the Name.

As some of your readers may not be aware of the origin of the name of this beautiful, picturesque and in some respects quaint little town, I will state that it is derived from "*Belle Fountaine*," a beautiful spring—the largest in the State, which is only a few rods from the Hotel. This spring discharges 15,000 gallons of pure sparkling water per minute. It supplies the town with water and also the power to force the water up to the reservoir. And such water! I wish you could see and taste it. If our Water Commissioners could supply our cities with such water, I feel sure that the most inveterate grumbler would not object to the cost of our waterworks. The mere sight of it makes me pity those who are compelled to endure the scorching heat and stifling dust of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

The Hotel.

Located at an elevation of 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, and encircled by the noble Allegheny Mountains may also be said to be surrounded by water, on one side is the bold limpid water of Spring Creek, just noisy enough to lull you gently to sleep—on the other side is a mill race nearly as wide with water equally cool and clear. These streams have doubtless some share in insuring a pure and bracing atmosphere that is really delicious to persons who have just escaped the dust and torrid temperature of Allegheny.

Beauty of Drives and Walks.

The weather has been so like the law in its "glorious uncertainty" that I have not attempted to walk or ride much; I have, however, seen enough to enable me to bear testimony to the beauty of some of the drives and walks. Those I have seen are unsurpassed by any I am acquainted with. One drive I have heard much spoken of—it leads by an easy ascent along a mountain stream, through over-arching foliage to the top of Nittany mountain, where you have a magnificent view of William Penn's Valley, in the heart of which is located the State Agricultural School, with its experimental farm. It is said that the views from Perdue's gap, the Eagle's Nest and the Rattle Snake, rival those of Switzerland. Near here are wonderful subterranean caves with streams of water large enough to float boats.

The hotel was built expressly for Summer boarders and is large enough to accommodate three hundred. The rooms are pleasant, the table excellent and the charges moderate. Halls twenty one feet wide afford a fine promenade. A large platform supplied with seats, tables and swings, and shaded by large willow trees extending along the creek to the falls; the universal exclamation of new-comers on seating themselves in this cool retreats is:—"How delightful!"

The Surroundings.

As I write from my chamber window I see my children rowing on Spring Creek, the water being just deep enough to float a boat nicely without being bogged him. Pebbles in the creek, on a slight hill, I see the tasteful Presbyterian church and the handsome residences of the wealthy citizens, and beyond all these I see the beautiful Alleghenies towering high above them.

As so much of the comfort of guests depends on the character of the proprietors, I must say one word about them. They are polite, kind, and anxious to please. Mrs. Wilkinson, the beautiful wife of the proprietor, has won all hearts by her kindness and desire to please.

An Inducement.

One great inducement to come here, is the absence of flies, mosquitoes and other disagreeable insects. Another is, the ease with which you reach Bellefonte. Leaving the Union Depot at 12:20 P. M., you reach Bellefonte at 8:15 P. M., and by buying an excursion ticket, the round trip will cost only $5.20.

The GAZETTE is received every morning at 11 o'clock. I. C.

ON THE WING.

Oil City, McClintockville, Rouseville, Tarr Farm, Story Farm, McCray Farm, Petroleum Centre, Cherry Tree.

Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

JULY 16th, 1874.

Oil City, located on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Oil Creek, took its name from the famous oil business that so enriched and built up this part of the country. Before the oil excitement it was a very small village. It now claims a population of over nine thousand souls. There are fifteen churches, some of them very good edifices, a sufficient number of comfortable school houses, six banks, five first class hotels, about second class, two restaurants that do not sell liquor, and a number that do. A daily paper, called the *Derrick*, is published here. Saw the paper but did not learn any particulars in regard to it. Here are a number of manufacturing establishments, among them an extensive barrel factory. Also a large oil refining establishment. All sorts and sizes of stores, shops, &c. There are some splendid buildings, some of them business houses, and some dwellings.

I suppose there is not more than one third of the amount of business done now that there was from six to ten years ago. Railroads and wagon roads lead in from all directions. The leading wagon roads have a good condition. The railroad bridge across the river and one across the creek; also a wagon bridge across both river and creek.

From Oil City to McClintockville, two miles. This was for several years a busy village, but it is now almost as quiet as death. From here, perhaps two miles, is Rouseville, where they struck the first flowing well, which immediately took fire from a cigar Mr. Rouse was smoking. Rouseville has three churches, and a pretty good school house. It was a very busy place at one time, but there is very little doing now.

From here through Rynd farm, Tarr farm, Scott farm, McCray farm, to Petroleum Centre, seven miles from Oil City.

There is some business done on these farms, though comparatively little, only a few operating.

Petroleum Center is very quiet. Part of the buildings have been torn down and some even turned. It has three good churches and a school house. The newspaper published here some time ago is *non est*. Two hotels, and a few stores are still in operation, and also some are abandoned, though perhaps 200 people are still here.

From Petroleum centre, three miles out over the hills to Cherry Tree, a postoffice town of about a hundred people. There have a church, an academy, a hotel, (had three at one time) several stores, and a flouring mill. From here four miles to Dempseytown. This village is eight miles from Oil City, and is surrounded by a first rate farming district. Grain of all kinds is looking very good. There is plenty of fruit, apples, peaches, cherries, berries, &c. The farm buildings are the best we have seen in a hundred miles travel. Dempseytown has about one hundred population, three churches, one hotel, several stores, shops, &c.

From here three miles north to Sunville, a village of about one hundred people, two churches, an academy doing well, a hotel, stores, shops, &c. Pretty country around, grain looks well. From here three miles north to Chapmanville, on the road leading from Meadville to Titusville. It is about such a town as the last two described. I. C. Crowther, the leading merchant, is building a fine residence. The country around is rather level for winter grain—good for grazing.

From here three miles northeast to Diamondville, which consists of a few houses, store, and a sawmill. Here we will lay aside our pencil and take up (D. V.) at Titusville.

Respectfully, C.

THE CAPITAL.

The Five Per Cent. Deposit of National Banks.

A New Board of Indian Peace Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1874.

The New Board of Indian Peace Commissioners.

The new Board of Indian Peace Commissioners met at the Interior Department to-day. There were present Messrs. Sibley, Fisk, Lang, Roberts and Smith. Messrs. Butler and Turney were absent, and there are three vacancies not filled. An organization was effected by the election of Mr. Fisk as Chairman, and Mr. Smith as Secretary. An Executive Committee was chosen, consisting of Messrs. Sibley, Butler, Turney and Lang. The commissioners made a formal official call on the Acting Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Important Notice to National Banks.

In reply to various inquiries, Treasurer Spinner has issued a letter declaring that national bank notes should not be cancelled before being sent to him for redemption. Redeemed notes will be canceled in the Treasurer's office.

Second. That national bank notes will be received to make good the five per cent. redemp tion fund, but the first deposit of five per cent. must be made in legal tender notes. Any excess over the amount required to make good the five per cent. fund of the bank forwarding the same will be credited in legal tender notes, forwarded from the Treasurer's office. Payment for excess cannot be made in drafts.

Third. That the Assistant Treasurer should receive an account of the transfers of deposit of such bank notes as are redeemable at their full face value at the Treasury Department.

The Sale of Stamped Envelopes Increasing

The effect of the reduction of the rates on package envelopes from eighteen to eight cents is shown in an increase of sales. During the last quarter of the fiscal year there were 1,020,000 issued, while the number issued for the entire year ending June 30, 1872, was but 2,203,000. During the year ending June 30, 1874, there were 138,815,560 stamped envelopes sold by the Postoffice Department through postmasters, being an increase over the preceding year of about 600,000.

General Spinner on His "Shape."

It is stated to-day, in the matter of General Spinner's fight for the privilege of appointing all vacancies in his own office, that that gentleman had written a letter directly to the President, urging that if he cannot control such appointments he will resign, and that the Secretary says that to permit Spinner to have his way in this matter would unlawfully encourage insubordination in the Department.

Gen. Sheridan and the Indians.

General Sheridan has forwarded through General Sherman a request to be allowed to use the Sixth Cavalry for offensive operations against the Indians, and advocating generally an offensive policy as more effective and more economical than a defensive one.

Redemption of National Bank Notes.

The Treasury of the United States to-day received $704,528 in national bank notes for redemption, making the total amount to date $5,165,203.

POLITICAL.

Republican Convention at Cambridge City, Ind.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 17.—A Republican nominating convention was held at Cambridge City, Ind., to-day, to select a successor for Jesse Wilson, who declined a renomination. Claypoole received the nomination.

Dakota Republican Territorial Convention.

YANKTON, D. T., July 17.—The Republican Territorial Convention at Elk Point yesterday, Hon. Jefferson P. Kidder, of Vermillion, was nominated for Delegate to Congress. He has served over nine years as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this Territory, and was at one time Lieut. Governor of Vermont. A resolution was adopted instructing the delegate to use all honorable means to secure a division of the territory and the organization of a new territory at Pembi the northern portion.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

Dissensions in the French Cabinet.

Another Minister Resigns.

Tax Riot in Spain.

Great Britain Ready to Accept the Cession of the Fiji Islands.

FRANCE.

Dissensions in the Ministry.

PARIS, July 17.—There are dissentions in the Ministry upon questions of general policy, but no change in the Government other than the retirement of M. Magne is expected to take place before the debate next Monday on M. Ventavon's report from the Committee of Thirty.

Resignation of Another Minister.

PARIS, July 17.—M. De Fourton, Minister of the Interior, has resigned, and President MacMahon accepted the resignation. It is said that in consequence of the refusal of the Minister of the Interior to authorize the prosecution of M. Rouher, the Duke de Cazes threatened to resign if Fourton remained in the Cabinet. Another cause which led to the resignation was that M. Fourton differed from his colleagues in regard to the policy determined upon by them of constituting a definite Government until the expiration of MacMahon's term.

SPAIN.

Tax Riot in Lerida.

MADRID, July 17.—There was a riot in Lerida yesterday, arising from the opposition of the people to the Octroi tax. The troops suppressed the disorder. Several persons were injured.

1,600 Persons Seized as Hostages.

PARIS, July 17.—Madrid journals state that the Carlists have seized a number of men, women and children on the Cantabrian coast and in Biscay, numbering in all 1,600 persons, and hold them as hostages to be shot in case of an attack by the Republicans.

Carlists Burning Houses.

MADRID, July 17.—The Carlists have burned several houses in the suburbs of Cuenca, and killed many of the inhabitants.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Cession of the Fiji Islands.

LONDON, July 17.—In the House of Lords this afternoon the Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, stated that Her Majesty's Government was ready to accept the cession of the Fiji Islands if it was made unconditional, but sixteen conditions proposed by Fiji were not acceptable. The Governor of New South Wales has been instructed to submit the views of the Government in the matter to the King and inhabitants of the Fiji Islands.

Creasote Burned.

LONDON, July 17.—Thirty-five thousand gallons of creasote were destroyed by fire at Rotherhithe yesterday.

TURKEY.

The Fire at Galata.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17.—The fire at Galata was brought under control after raging six hours. About two hundred houses were destroyed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17.—The loss by the fire at Galata is estimated at two million dollars.

BY MAIL.

News from Cuba—The Case of Dockeray, the Sentenced American.

A Havana letter says: It is obvious to any one familiar with the Spanish character that there has been quite an amount of Spanish intrigue at work in the case of F. H. Dockeray, the American, recently sentenced to death. The Spanish officials, after vainly seeking for some specific accusation against Dockeray which would hold water before a military tribunal, took refuge in a general charge, which embraces all manner of offenses, but first charging him with being chief of the insurgents, then a newspaper correspondent and then a spy, and finally convicting him of that he was an unauthorized personage—the secret emissary of the Government of the United States sent to the island for information respecting the war. The followingis the substance of the testimony which the Spanish authorities are using to implicate the case: A Cuban named Varona was arrested at Manzanilla recently, and the declaration obtained from him by the Fiscal to the effect that he was present at the house of the United States Consular Agent in Manzanilla on the evening that Dockeray was sent to Cuba by the United States Government to obtain information about the war; and he says Dockeray had letters crediting him in such capacity, although he did not see them. Whether Varona's declaration is a deliberate invention it is impossible to say at this time. He has been imprisoned heretofore as a suspect, but in this case is a witness for the prosecution. The Captain General has accepted the statements of Varona, and ordered Lanter, the American Consular agent, to quit the island in twenty days, the mandate styling him Vice Consul of Germany, although he also represented the Consular interests of England and the United States. He sailed a short time ago, and is now in Jamaica.

The Revolution.

The Cubans have again shown themselves in the neighborhood of Holguin, and other two unimportant encounters followed. The Cubans captured the garrison of Gauyacales, carrying off all the portable property, as well as nearly all the families of the place. At Trinidad the Cubans are in force, and have captured and hold possession of the city of Trinidad. They are about to form two regiments of guerrillas, to be paid by the planters, to protect their plantations. In the environs of Puerto Principe the Cubans are in strong force. Last Friday week a force of the Guarda Civil, the best soldiers the Spanish have, and all picked men, while returning from one of the small outposts where they had gone to escort a convoy, were attacked by a body of Cubans within sight of the forts surrounding the city, and all put to death by Machete. The Spaniards dare not show themselves outside of the cordon of forts excepting in columns of from fifteen hundred to three thousand.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., July 18, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, the Middle States and the lower lakes region, generally clear weather will prevail, with south or west winds, no decided rise of temperature and falling barometer.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, July 17, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was fair, thermometer 74; Cincinnati, clear, thermometer 74; Davenport, fair, thermometer, 77; Indianola, fair, clear, thermometer 71; Keokuk, Iowa, fair, thermometer 75; Leavenworth, Kansas, clear, thermometer 72; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 76; Memphis, Tenn., clear, thermometer 79; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 80; Pittsburgh, Pa., clear, thermometer 66; Shreveport, La., clear, thermometer 81; St. Louis, Mo., fair, thermometer 71; St. Paul, clear, thermometer 75; Vicksburg, Miss., clear, thermometer 81; Yankton, clear, thermometer 77; Fort Gibson, fair, thermometer 80; La Crosse, clear, thermometer 75; Omaha, Neb., clear, thermometer 74.

GEO. H. ROHR, Observer.

CHICAGO.

Advance in Freight Rates to the Southwest.

CHICAGO, July 17.—At a meeting of General Superintendents and General Freight Agents of all railroads leading to the Southwest, yesterday, it was decided not to pool the earnings, but to advance the present freight rates to southwestern points ten per cent. All opposition between the companies is now obviated and high rates can be obtained.

National Photographers' Convention.

The National Photographic Association, which has been in session here since Tuesday, yesterday elected the following officers: W. H. Rulofson, of San Francisco, President; Edward L. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, Permanent Secretary. Vice Presidents were elected from Maryland, Louisiana, Iowa, Kansas, New York and Illinois. A committee on the progress of photographing, consisting of seven members from various parts of the United States, and from England and Prussia, was appointed; also an executive committee of seven members.

BALTIMORE.

Convention of the International Workingman's Protective Association.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—The International Workingmen's Protective Association is holding, in secret, their general convention. The object of the meeting is the promotion of the welfare of the workingmen, and mutual co-operation. About 145 delegates are present, mostly from New York and the Western States. Several hundred are expected to-day. Phillip J. Mentieth, of Chicago, is President of the Convention; J. W. Cunningham, of New York, Secretary, and George Hill, of Portland, Oregon, Treasurer.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Statement by Mr. Beecher.

Mrs. Tilton's Complaints.

Theodore "Going with Strange Women."

Tilton's Forthcoming Statement.

NEW YORK, July 17, 1874.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says Mr. Beecher's statement, although not yet officially before the committee, is in the hands of his friends, and will be submitted as soon as Mr. Tilton's is put in. Gentlemen who have seen it speak of it as a frank, straightforward, manly document. Mr. Beecher addresses himself in detail to the Tilton case, explains the nature of his rouble with Mr. Tilton, denies that he ever made an impure imputation to Mrs. Tilton, and concludes with an absolute and unequivocal denial of all other slanders which have been set in motion against him. He acknowledges that Mrs. Tilton complained to him of her husband, that she spoke of his infidelity, and cited instances, spoke of his

Going with Strange Women,

and proved that her statement was true, and finally begged him (Beecher) to advise her as a man and minister what to do. Mr. Beecher, after long deliberation and considerable hesitation, advised her, if she felt she could not reclaim her husband, to leave him. After a time Mr. Beecher felt that he had made

A Mistake

in giving this advice. He thought that perhaps, if left to the impulses of his own generous nature, Mr. Tilton would have abandoned the strange women after whom he had been rambling, and return to the peace of his own household. In the condition of mind he apologizes to Mr. Tilton for what he had done, promised to extend to him the right hand of fellowship in the future and to bury the past utterly.

Tilton's Forthcoming Statement

will, it is said, disappoint the public greatly. The supposition has been that he would undertake to prove that Mr. Beecher had done him a grave personal injury, that he would specify that wrong, and adduce evidence of its reality. Now it is understood that he has resolved to refrain entirely in regard to his own family, but will go into

The General Scandal,

in other word, he will attempt to show that Beecher outraged, not the Tiltons, but some other household. He reasoned in this way: "My proposition is that Mr. Beecher is not a fit man to occupy a Christian pulpit. What Mr. Beecher has done to me is my own affair. The public interest is properly in my main proposition, and in support of it I submit the following statement," &c. This document, must it was a very small village. It now claims it is understood, is figure a series to prove the character of two other women besides Mrs. Tilton. The consistency of Mr. Tilton's proposition will be best judged of by the public when the statement appears and its contents are compared with his promises.

The *Argus* states that when Mr. Beecher reduced his statement to writing he submitted it to a friend, with the remark that it was the paper he intended to lay before the investigating committee; that the friend to whom the statement was submitted read it carefully, and then returned it to Mr. Beecher, saying to him: "I advise you not to present that paper to the committee." Mr. Beecher asking for the reason of such advice, the reply was "Because Tilton's statement will shiver it to pieces;" that on further consultation and comparison of views Mr. Beecher decided to follow the advice of his friend; that accordingly Mr. Beecher's statement was not presented to the committee last night; that instead of a statement, Mr. Beecher sent a note to the committee, in which he announced that he was not prepared any evidence to submit to that body.

OFFICER HENRY SAYER.

He Succeeds in Getting in Jail—A Rumpus on Fifth Avenue.

Officer Henry Sayers, the man who inaugurated the crusade against the houses of ill fame in this city, has succeeded in getting himself in jail. It seems that he had been held to answer at court a charge of assault and battery and John Griffin went his bail. The case was not called up at the last term of court and Griffin took Sayers to get new bail. He paid no attention to it and Griffin got out a bail piece for his arrest. The two met yesterday on Fifth avenue, near the post office, and Griffin attempted to arrest his man. Sayers, however refused to go along, and also drew a revolver when Griffin followed suit, and for a few minutes it looked as though the spectators were going to be favored with an exhibition of pistol practice. Before any shooting was done County Detective Drescher came along and the ball piece being placed in his possession, he arrested Sayers and lodged him in jail. A few hours after the required amount of bail was entered in the office of the Clerk of Courts and Sayers was released. As he was leaving the jail office rejoicing in having acquired his liberty again, he was re arrested by officer Bob Fowler on a charge of felonious assault and battery that had been made against him by Griffin before Alderman Thomas. He was taken back to the prison and can get out if he procures $1,000 bail in this last case. There is no truth whatever in the report that Sayers was employed by the M. C. A. to return the bawdy houses. So we can ascertain, it was all of his own vol

RIOT THIS MORNING.

Two Officers Badly Used Up.

About midnight last night, a fight took place on Sarah street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth, in which a large number of well known roughs participated. The fight had progressed for some time, when officers John L. Hagar and John Sweeny came upon the scene, and endeavored to make seven arrests and quell the disturbance. They had partially succeeded in their efforts, and had arrested the principal parties. They were about to take them to the Twenty-sixth ward lock-up, when the mob assailed them and a desperate fight ensued. The officers stood manfully to hold their men, but the crowd were too much for them and they were knocked down. Officer Sweeny was struck across the back with some instrument and rendered senseless. Officer Hagar also received terrible injuries. His nose was bitten off by his prisoner and he received such terrible punishment that it will take some time for him to recover. Officer Sweeny is very badly hurt, but the exact extent of his injuries could not be ascertained. The men were afterward picked up and received medical attention. No arrests were made.

Splendid Buggies at Half Price.

At the large Manufactory and Salesrooms of Mr. H. R. Davis, Nos. 167, 169, and 171 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, are now offered the greatest bargains in first-class Carriages, Buggies, and all kinds of vehicles ever known in this section of the country. The assortment is very large and embraces home work of the best quality, including the most elegant and stylish of Eastern manufacture. Consult your interest by an examination of the stock and prices at this cheap and popular Carriage Repository.

Almost Incredible,

But nevertheless, true, that Mr. R. Taggart sells boots and shoes 20 per cent cheaper than any other shoe house in Western Pennsylvania. He keeps on hand, at all times, an immense assortment of his own and eastern manufacture, offering to purchasers unusual facilities for making satisfactory selections. A very elegant stock of colored shoes for ladies and misses, which will be sold extremely low in order to close out this style of goods. Bargains in boots and shoes at 129 Federal street, Allegheny City.

Fine Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

Mr. M. T. Heckert, No. 47 North Diamond, Allegheny, has a fine assortment of cloth for summer suits. His suits are highly fashionable and yet not of the overdone, but of the respectable in style. No clumsy fit ever left his establishment and one trial always secures continued patronage. An excellent stock of furnishing goods at low figures.

ALLEGHENY POSTOFFICE.

The following is a list of uncalled for letters remaining in the Allegeny Postoffice, July 17, 1874.

LADIES' LIST.

Anderson Mrs JS
Arthurs Mrs M
Bynes Mrs A
Brooks M s J
Beaks Mrs
Burt Mrs M J
Crom Mrs E T
Cole Mrs
Colbert Mrs J
Caughey Mrs MR
Crom Mrs
Duncan Mrs E
Davis Mrs
Gehring Mrs
Grundes Miss L K
Hanna Mrs
Hopkins Miss S
Kir

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1874.
DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum.....$8 00
Do. For six months.....4 00
Do. For three months.....2 50
Do. For one month.....1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.....15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....1 25
Clubs of ten.....1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110.

IT IS not usual, we believe, to discharge an alleged accessory upon the word of the principal criminal; however common it may be with some folks to answer history by assertion.

SOME of the newspapers give currency to the rumor that Tilton is deranged and they thus account for all his eccentricities, beginning from his biography of the notorious Woodhull.

UP to this date the Controller of Currency has received applications aggregating four millions, from the West and South, for portions of National bank currency to be redistributed.

THREE cables are now in working order across the Atlantic, and a fourth, and also a fifth one will soon be laid. One is led to hope that the incidental competition will reduce the rates of transmitting messages very materially.

LONDON has only twenty-one steam fire engines and eighty-three hand engines of the old style—long repudiated here; and yet they have no such destructive fires as those which desolate our American cities. This comparative security is said to arise from the more substantial style of building in that city.

PAUL O. HEBERT, sometime Governor of Louisiana and a small part of the rebellion, now advocates General Grant's re-election for a third term. Paul may have repented, but such is not of the work which shows a sincere repentance; it has more the appearance of gratitude for favors hoped for.

THE assertion that the Vice President of the United States intended to resign and retire permanently from public life, turns out to be a merely sensational effort of some newspaper man who was more earnest in getting up purely interesting items, than in their accuracy. Mr. Wilson's health is said to be steadily improving, and there is nothing so onerous in the duties of his office that they should induce a man in far worse health than Mr. Wilson to retire from it.

THE so called French Republic is evidently in sympathy with the Spanish absolutists represented by Don Carlos, as is shown by the freedom with which the Carlists pass into Spain across the French frontier, and carry across the boundary line between the two countries recruits and military supplies. The wife of Don Carlos resides at Pau, in France, in the immediate vicinity of Spain; where she displays as much of royal state as her supply of funds will allow.

THE newspapers say that Carl Schurz has resolved not to be a candidate for re-election as one of the Senators from Missouri; and that he has been offered the position of editor of a German paper in New York, at a very handsome salary. We think the position of editor at a high salary far preferable to that of Senator at a medium one; besides, the vocation of journalist, when held by one who is qualified and who appreciates its dignity and responsibility, appears to be far preferable to a seat in either branch of Congress.

PROFESSOR MARSH, the President of the American Philological Association, is an advocate of phonetic mode of spelling. We see no chance of the speedy adoption of so great a revolution in letters, as people materially cling to what they have been accustomed to, unless attracted to something very decidedly better. If the Professor's efforts should succeed, all the literature of the present and of former days will have to be reprinted in the new style for the use of those will have learned to spell by sound, and without reference to derivation of words.

MR. PLIMSOLL meets the usual fate of all philanthropists. His praiseworthy efforts to procure a legal prohibition of sending unseaworthy vessels to sea, has again been defeated in the English House of Commons but by only a majority of three votes. He had to face the opposition of the Ministry, who affirm they have the subject under process of examination. Mr. Plimsoll is a persevering person, and will doubtless succeed in his efforts to save human life from further sacrifice upon the altar of mercantile greed. He must surely have the sympathies of all right-thinking men in all civilized countries.

HOPES are entertained that one of the men concerned in kidnapping of the child, Ross, in Philadelphia, has been arrested and committed to the city prison. It is sincerely hoped the police have "got the right man in the right place," and that if, as is presumed, a band of kidnappers exist in that city, they may all be arrested and receive exemplary punishment. We can scarcely conceive of a crime more calculated to produce anguish, than just such a one as young Ross has been subjected to; and in view of the possibility of its repetition, to the distress of other families, it should be severely punished. Ross being white, is not protected by section 95 of our Penal Code.

THE press in Chicago is earnest in its efforts to induce the people of that doubly-stricken city to derive wisdom from its bitter experience, and adopt a more substantial mode of building. What is wisdom in Chicago would be no less wisdom in every other city, and all over the country measures should be adopted to prevent our towns from becoming the victims of the careless management of fire upon a windy day. The greatest impediment in the way of this every way desirable reform is the hurry-skurry manner in which we do everything in this country, and which we alluded to the other day. When dwellings and business houses are built to last for a century and not for a year, we may hope to see some step in the right direction in this regard.

AN EASTERN PAPER has some very sound views in regard to the ill-directed efforts of the press to assist the officers of justice in ferretting out criminals; and asserts that, as a general rule, the comments in the local columns of the daily papers, instead of aiding the police to arrest a criminal, very frequently puts him upon his guard and helps him to escape. It is not to be inferred because in a given case, the public are not daily informed of the measures taken by the police, that therefore nothing is being done. Police work, when well done is quietly done; and it happens very frequently that the best laid plans of skillful detectives are rendered nugatory by means of an ill-advised paragraph in a morning paper. The same paper very properly advises police officers to keep close mouths in regard to their measures, for if they will talk reporters will report.

INVESTIGATION.

There appears to be a healthy degree of interest now existing upon the question of taxation, and it is to be hoped that the whole subject will be honestly ventilated, and that by all means it will be kept entirely separate from any other question which might tend to confuse that direct course of action which may be found necessary to relieve the complainants from any injustice. The right of the people to assemble and remonstrate against any evils which may from time to time creep into the machinery of government and clog its movements, seems from its very existence to create a duty to frequently exercise that right; but no remedy from evils ever grows out of mere talk and the adoption of high-sounding resolutions; general denunciation is very cheap and is manufactured without much trouble or the display of great ingenuity; instead of wasting time in beating the air, those citizens who are influential in getting up the meetings where those things are being ventilated, should take the trouble to come prepared with information in a form suitable to be laid before the several assemblies of citizens; and the charges of evil-doing should be made with such precision that the accused parties could meet them.

If these efforts are really for the public benefit, the proceedings should be conducted in a purely business-like manner, and not be merely a momentary effervescence of excitement or ill-humor which evaporates by the time the meeting has adjourned. The proceedings in the Fourteenth ward look something like business, and we presume the School Directors will have no hesitation in meeting the very excellent committee which was appointed there. One word of caution, however, may not be misplaced. Whatever may have been the shortcomings of the School Board of any ward, the people should be careful not to permit any dissatisfaction with a Board of Directors to betray them into the hands of enemies of the Common School system, which has been so plentiful of good to the community. It should not be forgotten either, that all school boards have been elected by the people themselves, and while they are all subject to investigation, it would ill become the makers to criticise their own work with unstudied censure. If wrong is suspected to exist, search for it carefully; if detected, punish it; and take the wrong to heart, as a lesson and a guide in the selection of proper Directors hereafter.

REPUBLICAN ADDRESS.

We entirely agree in the opinion of the New York *Times* that the address of the Republican Congressional Committee, just issued, is the most important political document of the year. The address reviews events since the accession of the Republican party to power. The course of the Democrats prior to 1861 is traced, not without many caustic touches, and we can quite imagine that the Democratic press generally will pronounce the address to be one of the worst ever issued. The awkward point about it is that there is no getting round its statements. It deals with facts, and there is no answer to those facts. It shows that the Democratic party did not provide us with either a capable, powerful, or an economical Government. It left multitudes of errors to be corrected, and on every hand had work to be undone. The great improvements demanded by the progress of the people were neglected, and it was not until the Republican party came into power that these improvements received adequate attention. There were an army and a navy, but the first was officered by men who "had been educated in every soldierly grace but that of allegiance," and the latter was "scattered in remote seas" when the nation most needed it. "In all these years," says the address, "the national character had not raised an inch. On the contrary, through them [illegible] and lower." Then came the remarkable treachery of 1861, and the rebellion. From that period the record of the Republican party has been one of almost uninterrupted success. The rebellion was crushed, slavery was suppressed, public credit has been maintained, the development of the country has gone on without cessation, and at a rate never known before. "It will require a great deal of rhetoric," remark the committee, "to persuade the country that it is being ruined by a Government which in thirteen years has advanced its credit throughout the money markets of the world full thirty-three per cent. and has nearly trebled its surplus productions." A very strong appeal for the renewed support of the people is made, and the absurdity of the cry that the "mission of the Republican party has been accomplished" is shown. Much remains to be done—in reforming the currency, in dealing with the vast question of transportation, and in securing fast what has already been gained. We have no doubt that it will have a powerful effect in reviving the old enthusiasm of the great party whose achievements it recalls.

FRANCE.

Amid all the mixed up conglomerates in this world of ours, commend us to the article labeled French politics, as the one most inextricably confused. There is the Count de Chambord, the son of the Duke de Berry and grandson of Charles X, the last king of the old Bourbon race; then there comes the Count of Paris, the son of the young Duke of Orleans and grandson of Louis Phillippe, who was driven out of Paris by the uprising in 1848. Next in order is the young son of Louis Napoleon; and his father's cousin, Prince Napoleon, the son of Prince Jerome and son-in-law of the King of Italy, who has his partisans also. Besides all these aspirants for royal or imperial honors, there looms up also Gambetta's republic—the republic of order and the republic of the Commune, the Poissardes, and of the incendiaries who desperately endeavored to burn Paris in order to save it from the republic of M. Thiers and his legislative assembly at Versailles. Amid all these mighty opposites, the people of France outside of Paris are reckoned as mere cyphers in the vast political problem, which really seems to be confused beyond all human ken. The Count de Chambord has comparatively few partisans among that class of politicians who call themselves the people; he relies upon the descendants of the old nobility which fared so roughly in the first revolution. The Count de Paris relies upon the middle class, but they are for the time powerless. The army, with Mac Mahon at its head, seems to be the nucleus of the Bonapartist hopes, backed by the mass of the people all over France outside of the walls of Paris; within whose circle the republic of Gambetta would appear to be most powerful in the regard of the people, who are evidently only held in check by the Marshal President, MacMahon, who is suspected on all sides with only keeping the ruler's seat warm for one or the other of the Bonaparts.

What an unhappy country; the prey of greedy and selfish would-be rulers. And what a cheat to call its present Government a Republic, and what folly to imagine that a Republic can be the product of a country inhabited by a people who are totally ignorant of the first principles of true liberty. It is singular, and a fit subject for reflection, that none but the Saxon race of men have ever succeeded in establishing real self-government; and that every effort of the Keltic races in that direction has proven a miserable failure. When England had her "great rebellion," as Clarendon styled it, her people held to all the forms of government with wonderful vigilance; and when she brought her King to the block it was after a solemn trial before a court established by Parliament for the purpose; her effort to establish a republic was a failure, but while the form was missing the substance was there, in the whole system of law which to-day insures a British subject as much liberty as is possessed by an American citizen. When France, a century and a half later, undertook the performance of the same task, her Parisian mob took the bit in their own savage mouths, made republicanism a stench in the nostrils of all mankind, and impeded the march of true constitutional liberty in Europe for centuries. All France became a charnal house, and the very men who had started the agitation for freedom, were driven from the country by the horrible blood-hounds they had unloosed, or were offered up a sacrifice upon the guillotine by the mad populace whom they had earnestly endeavored to benefit. We look for no true freedom in France, for the day of miracles has gone bye. Republics must grow up out of the intelligence and moral sense of the great mass of the inhabitants; the men who form the units in the great sum of free government must be at least partially educated, and thus enabled to read and discuss those questions which become in every nation the subjects of decision to its Government. Ignorance is not, never has been, and never can be the seed of freedom, and to really experiment upon the capacity of the French for self-government, is only to cast firebrands, arrows and death all over Europe.

POLITICAL NOTES.

EX MAYOR JOSEPH MEDILL, of Chicago, who is now in Europe, is mentioned as a candidate for Congress in the First Illinois District.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON will not be a candidate for Congress. How fortunate for the Democrats! But perhaps he has loftier aspirations.

JUDGE MARTIN GROVER, of the Court of Appeals, is the latest man mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York.

THE fact was recently disclosed that $25 was sufficient to bribe a New Hampshire legislator in favor of a railroad bill. The market must be flat, when statesmen can be bought for $300 a dozen.

THE anti monopolists of the Sixth Iowa District have nominated E. W. Gales, of Jasper county, for Congress. The Republicans of the same district have nominated Judge E. Sampson, of Keokuk county.

THE Mormons have renominated Apostle Cannon for Congress. The anti-Mormons nominated on the 30th instant. Brigham Young is engineering plurality of marriage more earnestly than ever, and the polygamous ceremony is now of constant occurrence. Fifteen lodges of Shoshone Indians have been baptized into the Mormon faith—and Cannon will be re-elected.

Now comes the report that Gen. Cary proposes to run as an Independent Workingmen's candidate for Congress in the Second District, with the hope of securing the support of the Republican party as against the Democratic nominee—a hope that certainly will not be realized. The General has probably made the discovery that the Democratic party is ungrateful.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE Cleveland *Leader* publishes an article denying, upon the authority of General Garfield, the story that his private Secretary has been paid on the rolls of the House of Representatives without performing any public duty. General Garfield says that no clerk or Secretary has done an hour's work on private correspondence at the public expense. Whatever aid of this kind he has had, has been paid for out of his own pocket.

A COMPLIMENTARY banquet was given to Senator Bogy, by his friends, irrespective of politics, at the Southern Hotel in St. Louis, on Thursday night. About one hundred of the representative men of the city were present. Mr. Bogy made a speech reviewing his course in Congress, and pledging continued faithful service to his State and the West in the future. Ex-Senator Jones, of Iowa, Captain James B. Eads, and a number of prominent citizens spoke, endorsing, in the main, Mr. Bogy's course in the Senate. Gen. Jones nominated him for the next President.

THE New Hampshire Legislature contains some curious statesmen. Mr. Bailey of Hopkinton, says he is opposed to any change in the liquor law and shall vote against license in his own town if the pending bill passess. Mr. Bailey of Hopkinton, traveled about the State during the last campaign for the special purpose of denouncing the existing law and advocating license. He was in the pay of the License Alliance, and probably, when his contract with that concern ended, he had no further use for his principles; and yet those New Hampshire Democrats don't like to be told that they make merchandise of their principles.—*Boston Globe.*

PERSONAL.

THE widow of President Lincoln is reported to be in Paris.

A SON of King Coffee, of Ashantee, is to be educated in England under the care of the British Government.

A DISPATCH from Lousanne, Switzerland, announces the death of Rev. Mr. Goodrich, a grandson of Noah Webster.

MISS ANNE WHITNEY, of Boston, who has been selected to execute a statue of Samuel Adams for the National Gallery at Washington has completed her clay model and has submitted it to the Commissioners for approval.

PARTON had better be more careful, when he next writes on the press, to examine what he regards as his facts. Donn Piatt is now after him and his statement about the non-existence of the lobby at Washington. The Donn avers that he dined with Parton at a dinner of the lobbyists in Washington, and left that platonic author seated between two bill-persuaders of the female persuasion.

MR. CARLOS G. SMITH has been elected President of the Alabama State University. The other chairs are filled as follows: Prof. W. S. Wyman, Professor of Ancient Languages; Prof. B. F. Meek, Professor of English Literature; Prof. W. A. Parker, Professor of Modern Languages; Prof. E. A. Smith, Professor of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy; Prof. H. S. Whitfield, Professor of Mathematic; Prof. Joshua Foster, Assistant Professor of Languages and Mathematics; Major McCorvey, Commandant of Cadets.

MME. HOLSCHOUT, an actress, could not live happily with M. Holschout and ran away from him. She found she could live with M. Malepeyre, whom she accidentally met at Rambouiller. She lived with him accordingly till he died, and he left her 1,000,000 francs. His heirs sued, but Mme Holschout gained the suit and got the money. But the noise made by this process wakened up M. Holschout, the husband, who was all the time ignorant of her whereabouts. He went to Rambuillet in the next train. By the French law a husband's consent is necessary before the wife can accept an inheritance, and this beast refuses to consent.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE feminine assistants in the Harvard Grammar Schools have salaries of $800 a year.

THE grape crop in Texas is reported to be more promising this season than ever before.

A WESTERN journal describes a widow as being "unmanned by the loss of her husband."

THE petition for woman suffrage, presented to Mr. Disraeli, had 18,000 signatures attached to it.

A SWIMMING MATCH, in which the contestants were ladies, took place in New York, on the 14th instant.

A COMEDY, entitled "An American Lady," has run for one hundred nights at one of the London theatres.

THE fair, got up by the ladies of San Francisco, for the benefit of the Louisiana sufferers, realized nearly $20,000.

A LOUISVILLE doctor does not believe there is such a thing as cholera infantum. It is all the effect of baby's imagination.

A FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR property qualification is spoken of in Connecticut as one of the conditions on which women shall be allowed to vote.

THE decorations, carpets, &c., used on the occasion of the Czar's recent visit to the Corporation of London have been sold for nearly $5,800.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago *Times* says that M. L. Sullivant, the great Ford county farmer, has a single field of 20,000 acres that will produce over 1,000,000 bushels of corn this year.

LONDON is to have a new Liberal Club, which is shortly to be established on a very liberal scale, $1,000,000 being the amount estimated that will be necessary to put the enterprise on a solid basis.

A GENTLEMAN in New York suggests the establishment of a fund for the detection of kidnappers, and offers to subscribe a hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the miscreant who made away with little Charles Ross.

THE first paying train passed over the St. Louis bridge on Thursday, laden with huge rocks for the Custom House foundation. Some eight hundred car loads of the same material are to follow, and will be delivered at the Custom House through the tunnel.

"MAD DOG!" was cried in the streets of Paris the other day, and the dog was killed after having bitten several other dogs. All the owners of the animals bitten on the occasion were called upon by the authorities to confine their dogs and fee veterinary surgeons.

THE Secretary of the Navy has addressed a complimentary letter to Ensign T. C. Spencer, who acted very gallantly on the occasion of the boat Fortune on the coast of Mexico. He also complimented the boat's mate, Christopher Fowler, for his heroism at the same time, and has awarded a medal of honor to him.

THE examination of young men who receive permits to report for admission into the Naval Academy as cadet engineers takes place on the 15th, 16th and 17th of September, instead of any time between the 15th and 20th as heretofore. This will be a competitive examination. The recent act of Congress permits the appointment of twenty-five cadet engineers annually.

MR. BAILIE COCHRANE, a member of Parliament, in a recent debate, complained that, while the capital which built the canal was not French, the whole management is in the hands of French people. To this statement M. de Lesseps answers that the capital employed in the construction of the Suez Canal was almost exclusively French, and he says that, as a consequence of the loans subsequently contracted in France only, the capital engaged in the enterprise of the canal is now absolutely French.

LETTER-BOXES are attached to the passenger railway cars of Chicago, and seem to be growing in popularity. They were first put on the cars in October of last year, during which 39,980 letters and postal cards were mailed in them. For June of the present year the number of letters and cards posted in them was 164,113. The use of the boxes is said to cause no extra trouble to the mail carriers or postoffice authorities, and no increased expense except that of furnishing the boxes.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TRINITY AND ALL SAINTS' are the fashionable churches at Newport.

JENKINS designates Misses Murphy, Heans of the same district have nominated Judge E. Sampson, of Keokuk county.

FLAXEN-HAIRED maidens are driving in basket phætons on Swampscott beach for the benefit of all whom it may concern.

CLAM-BAKES are in order again at Coney Island, Rocky Point and other clam-erous places. Why these affairs are called clam bakes we cannot tell, for nobody participating eats anything but whiskey.

"GATH," writing from the White Sulpur Springs, says: Carrolls, Howards, Chases, Keys, Pendletons, Kennedys, Pattersons, Lloyds, Browns, Winanses, all more or less intermingled, stand among the foremost magnates at the Springs.

A SILLY bit of affectation among certain ladies at the seaside is wearing the hair down the back for several hours after they have returned from surf-bathing. They have styles it, but everybody knows they have quite another motive in wearing it in that style.

A LADY writes from Long Branch to the New York *Post*: "The 'society element' here is not nearly so great this summer, as it is at several other favorite resorts. The amount of 'fashionable dress,' for instance, does not compare with that of Newport; not that it is less handsome, but there is not so much of it. Then, again, there seemed to be no regular receipt on days as at Newport; but for the majority of city visitors their contemporary emancipation from these very things is a desirable feature of the place.

ONE bright midsummer's eve,
With Johnny by her side,
As they went strolling forth
She fancied that he sighed;
With arm around her waist,
With joy his eyes did beam,
He asked a kiss; said she,
"Be quiet or I'll scream."
They reached her cottage door;
John bade her there good by;
Her heart rebuked her then—
She thought of his deep sigh;
So, smiling at her beau,
Who rather glum did seem—
Says she, "Love, take a kiss;
I never meant to scream."

AN OLD PARCHMENT.

Discovery of a Curious Latin Manuscript.

In examining an old folio edition of Pliny, published at Treviso, near Venice, in 1479, and preserved in the library of the University of South Carolina, there was found bound with it a leaf of parchment having no proper connection with the volume. It is a Latin manuscript, written two columns to the page, in one of the Italian hands not long before the time when this copy of Pliny was printed, *i. e.*, about 1450. The letter e is used for the diphthongs œ and æ; for *nihil* is written *nichil*; for *mille, milete*; for *distrahant, dishiant*; for *ornithones, ecicelum*; for *missus*, sometimes *mitsus*, while *cura* and *curia* are interchanged; also *publicatio* and *pupplicatio, estimatio* and *extimatio*. It is a leaf from a series of royal statutes, containing, with the close of one statute, five statutes in full and the beginning of another. The first statute prohibits market magistrates from oppression, in compelling citizens to purchase salt in greater quantity than they desire, and in restricting the places where salt and other necessaries of life are to be sold. The second statute prohibits sundry officers of the provinces (justitarii, camerarii and others) from receiving loans and gifts from the provincials, as had been customary under a variety of pretexts. The third requires local authorities to respond promptly to the requisitions of procurators for help in preparing camps and buildings, planting and cultivating vineyards, &c., and directs the procurators in case of delay to see that necessary work for a castle is accomplished in some way, with the assurance that their expenses shall be repaid from the treasury. The fourth and fifth prohibit impressing men and animals into public service without proper compensation, and prescribes that in the purchase of horses or death of hired animals the value shall be estimated by three or four good and worthy men. Among the words in this document of special curiosity to the etymologist, are: *fundicum*, connected with our word funds, meaning the bureau or market place; *magistri fundicarii* market officers; *fundicare*, to pay the market tax; *bajulus*, from which bailiff, the title of a magistrate; *avarium*, from which the French *acier*, steel. The sovereign refers to himself by the title *nostra celsitudo*, our highness, a title appropriate only to a king, and alludes to his own previous *nona statuta*.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE ROSS KIDNAPPING.

The Mystery Surrounding the Affair.

During yesterday there were rumors about in regard to the finding of little Charley Ross, who was stolen from Germantown some time ago, and the capture of the parties who did the kidnapping. These rumors, upon investigation, are found to be totally incorrect.

An impression seems to prevail that the efforts of the authorities to find the child and punish the stealers have relaxed, and some reflections have been cast upon Mayor Stokley because he has been on a visit to Long Branch during the investigation of the affair.

All of these ideas are incorrect. The detectives and other officers connected with the Police Department have been untiring in their efforts to fathom the mystery surrounding the affair, and night and day have been at work with a view of recovering the little fellow and capturing the miscreants who kidnapped him.

Mayor Stokley has returned from Long Branch, and was attending to business at his office to-day. He has taken great interest in the investigation of the Ross case, and that interest still continues. He is personally superintending the matter, and is ready to hear anybody who has any suggestions to make on the subject.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, Thursday afternoon.*

Mammoth Hotels.

Now that there is railroad connection between California and the eastern cities the Pacific slope has become attractive to tourists, and San Francisco is preparing for an expected increase in the number of travelers to that city. The Pacific Hotel, which is now being built, it is claimed will be the largest in the world, 350 by 275 feet, and will contain seven hundred rooms. There will be 329 bath rooms and 374 bay windows. Accommodations will be furnished for 1,200 guests. The hotel is to be completed in August, 1875, and will cost, altogether, $2,750,000. Of this amount, $1,000,000 will be the cost of the lot, $1,250,000 of the building, and $500,000 of the furniture. The Grand Pacific Hotel of Chicago, which has escaped the ravages of the fire, covers an area of nearly 60,000 square feet; the Palace Hotel of San Francisco 96,250 square feet.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS, January 1, 1873, - $778,231 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compiled from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND
CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT
Reduction in Prices.
GOODS
AT UNHEARD-OF
LOW PRICES.

Hats at Less than Half Cost,
Straw Hats at 25, 37, 50 and 75c.
Boys' and Girls' Hats 50 and 75c.
Chip and Hair Hats 75, $1 and $.25

Being determined to close out balance of stock before the 4th of July, we have made these great

REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.
TRIMMED
Hats and Bonnets
At Less than half the usual prices
RIBBONS,
SILK NETS,
Turquoises, Laces,
All at Reduced Prices.
PARASOLS
Over Two Hundred Styles
Selling Out Very Cheap.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
Made-Up Suits
VERY CHEAP.
FANS, FANS!
Immense Stock, Reduced Prices.
OUR PRICES
Speak for Themselves.
Corsets! Corsets!
Over 100 Different Styles at Manufacturers' Prices.
SASH RIBBONS,
5 and 7 inch Sash Ribbons at 37½, 50 and 60.
UNDERWEAR
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

An inspection of our Goods and prices will amply repay Ladies about to purchase.
Real Valenciennes Trimmings in all grades, at low prices. Just received and on exhibition. Call early and secure bargains.

Rosenbaum & Co.'s,
78 AND 80
MARKET ST.

HUTCHISON & CO.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES
Of every description, removed from No. 98 Wood St. to
No. 112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
OPPOSITE HARE'S HOTEL.
Entrance also Nos. 3 and 5 Union street.

NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.

It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.

For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

FURNACES, RANGES,
MANTLES, GRATES, &C.
JAMES OLD, 183 LIBERTY STREET.

ALEXANDER G. COCHRAN..... JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.
Gazzam & Cochran,
LAW AND COLLECTION
OFFICE,
No. 94 Diamond St., Pittsburgh
Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts. Collections made and legal business transacted in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.

DUFF & CAMPBELL,
Manufacturers of
WINDOW GLASS,
And Dealers in French and Rolled Plate Glass. As we keep in our employment a skilled cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from single light upwards on short notice. We meet the lowest prices to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard
SCALES.
Wholesale and Mill Trade, Tuck and Infant Alarm Till, Grocer Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
88 Wood street.

SAMUEL McMASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE.
OFFICE: NO. 100 GRANT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

Salaries of Teachers Compared.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* has been comparing the average salaries paid to teachers in various cities and States compared with those of the army, the Postoffice, and the Grangers' offices. He says:

In cities the highest average salaries paid were in New York, the average being $1,084, and the lowest in Bangor, Me.—$355. The Postmasters' salaries in nearly all the leading cities average over $2,000 more than those paid to the Superintendents of Schools. The Secretary of the National Grange receives $3,500 per annum; the Treasurer, $1,000; the lecturer $1,000. The lowest salary paid to male clerks in Government employ is $1,200 per annum. Congressmen receive $6,000 for about six months' work. The average teachers' salaries paid by States are very low, as shown by the following table compiled from official sources:

States.	Year.	No. of teachers.	Total Am't of salary.	Teachers' av. per annum.
Indiana	1870	11,826	$2,761,635	$242
Iowa	1871	14,070	2,912,490	207
Maine	1870	2,079	233,638	112
New York	1870	28,217	6,496,692	231
Ohio	1870	21,838	7,000,000	320
Pennsylvania	1870	16,097	3,814,989	237
Illinois	1873	20,791	4,473,519	215
Wisconsin	1870	9,374	1,302,365	140

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS
IN
FINE DRESS GOODS.

Silk Ponjees, all shades.
French Silk Poplins.
Silk Warp Diagonals.
Fine Mohair Lustres, new shades.
Grey Cashmeres.
Real Black Dress Silks.
Striped Dress Silks.
Plain Colored Silks.
Light Silks, evening shades.

MOURNING GOODS,
Of every description. Specialties in
DEEP MOURNING GOODS.
At $1.00.
Superior Black Dress Silks.
Usual price $1.25.
Extra Good Value in
Fine Black Mohair Alpacas,
At 25c, 37½c, 40c, 44c, 50c, 62½c, 75c and 87½c.
At 12½c, very desirable
NEW DRESS GOODS.
At 18¾ Cents,
REAL JAPANESE SILKS,
Worth 40 Cents.
At 12½ and 25 Cents,
DRESS LINENS,
About one-half their value.

We are at present offering great inducements in
Ladies' & Misses Summer Suits
In a large variety of styles and materials, far below present value.

Some real Bargains in Lace Capes, Points and Sacques, in Silk and Cashmere, at low prices. Summer Shawls. Stock will be found fresh and complete, embracing the newest designs in Dress Goods at the lowest prices at

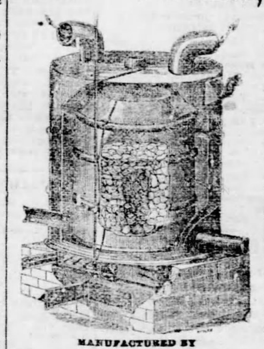
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

JULY PRICES.
Our entire assortment of Straw and Gimp
HATS AND BONNETS
Closing out at
25c, 50c, 75c and $1 Each.
PARASOLS
AND
SILK UMBRELLAS,
AT HALF PRICE.
SASH RIBBONS
At lower prices than ever before known.
A small lot of
Children's Braided Suits
At less than cost.
Percale, Linen, Swiss and Lawn
SHIRT WAISTS.
Linen Collars, Cuffs, Chemisets and Neck Ruching, in all newest styles.
Extra good Bargains on
HOSIERY, GLOVE,
WHITE GOODS AND
EMBROIDERY COUNTERS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
RETAIL STORES,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

DRESS GOODS,
Summer Silks and Black Hernanis,
VERY CHEAP.
Great Bargains in Linen Suits, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
L. H. SMITH & CO.
49 SIXTH ST.,
Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

THE
FIERY FURNACE,



MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts,
Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street

HAVANA LOTTERY—A HAVANA firm having a branch office in New York offers to dealers in Havana Lottery Tickets extraordinary facilities. Please address Box 2949, New York.
jel7:167

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS
IN
Domestic Dry Goods.

At 5 Cts.
Fast Colored Calicos,
On Best Cloths.
At 6 1-4 Cts.
Fast Colored Calicos,
Splendid assortment of styles.
At 8 1-3 Cts.
New Styles Fast Colored Calicos.
At 8 1-3 Cts.
Side Band Calicos,
Good Styles.
At 6 1-4 Cts.
4-4 Heavy and Fine Unbleached Muslin
At 8 1-3 Cts.
4-4 Bleached Muslin
Undressed—Fine.
At 10 Cts.
4-4 Bleached Muslin
Undressed—no Extra Bargain.
At 8 1-3 Cts.
All Linen Towels & Towelings
At 10 Cts.
HEAVY STRIPED TOWELINGS.
At 15 Cts.
VERY LARGE SIZE TOWELS.

Mosquito Nets—all colors.
Mosquito Net Canopies.
Fly Bars for Windows.
Extra Good Bargains at present at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

White Lawn Suits.
White Lawn Suits.
WHITE LAWN POLONAISE,
At extremely low prices, at
WHITE, ORR & CO.
25 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
SUMMER STOCK
A choice line at very low prices.
MATTINGS,
FANCY AND COCOA,
In the best styles and qualities.
OIL CLOTHS,
All widths, well seasoned.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue.

PROPOSALS.
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, SECOND STORY COURT HOUSE.
Sealed Proposals
Will be received at the office of the Controller until SATURDAY, the 25 inst., for the construction of One Iron Bridge over Plum Creek, in Plum township, one on the land of William Meeklin and at the office of Isaac Bell, in Versailles, for the Repair of a Bridge over Plum Creek below Miller's, for the construction of a Wooden Bridge over Thompson's Run, at Ham Lock's Mill, in the line between the townships of Patten and Wilkins. Plans and specifications can be seen in the office of the County Engineer after Monday, the 20th inst.
J. R. SELLERS,
County Engineer.

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 16, 1874.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 22d inst., inclusive, for making complete indexes to and copying SUNDAY SHERIFFS DEEDS, DOCKETS, &c.
Specimens of the work required can be seen and full information relative thereto had, up on application at the Frath notary's Office.
HENRY WARNER,
jy16-6t5 County Controller.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF POOR, Third Story, City Building, ALLEGHENY, PA., July 13, 1874.
Sealed Proposals
Will be received at this office until FRIDAY, July 17th, at noon, for furnishing four hundred (400) feet of good No. 12 inch
RUBBER FIRE HOSE,
With Screw Couplings, for the use of the Allegheny City Fire Department. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
jy14-t3 ROBT. D. MCCONNELLE, Clerk.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 11, 1874.
NOTICE.
To Manufacturers of Steam Heating Apparatus.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M., TUESDAY, July 21st, 1874,

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $50,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Deposits daily. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAMUEL A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, Jos. J. Lee,
J. P. Smith, Geo. M. Reed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Kahne,
A. J. Donthett.
JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - $200,000
DAVID R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hagus, Christ. Siebert, F. Haberman, A. Groetzinger, President.
Joseph Laurant, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.

5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
4 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEER, Vice President.
F. E. SAWYER, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, Geo. H. Mechling,
Wm. Neeb, M. A. Sawyer,
Jeremy Wagoner, Joseph Ewart,
C. H. Love, J. C. Anderson,
C. McKee, C. Schlieper,
James Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 18, 1874.

This is the dullest season of the year for general trade, and the period usually selected by merchants and clerks for recreation. Those who remain in the city are indulging in speculation upon the probable early resumption of trade, and console themselves with the reflection that in a very few weeks, at farthest, the long looked-for and the earnestly hoped for activity will be at hand.

On inquiry at many of our leading banks we find nothing new to note. Money plenty to meet all demands was the reply from all. Real estate is very dull. There are some sales being made, but they are very few compared with this time last year. We understand Secretary Bristow has received several private orders for the new funded loan bonds, one order calling for six million dollars, and the bonds are now being signed by the proper officers.

Three million dollars of the new trade dollar have been coined and shipped to China since the new coin went into operation, a little over six months ago.

The directors of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis road have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. in cash, payable August 1. The transfer books close 21st instant, and reopen August 3.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

The *Inter Ocean* in its financial column of Thursday has the following to say in regard to the late fire in that city:

The current of finances was disturbed very little by the great fire. It caused a slight decline in the price of stocks in New York, from which they had not entirely recovered this evening. There was also somewhat less activity in the grain markets to day.

The best index of the amount of property destroyed by the fire last night is the amount of insurance. There are 140 fire insurance companies doing business in Chicago. The reports of these 140 companies show that the aggregate of risks they had in force on the property destroyed was $2,727,290. The amount of insured property saved was $482,500, thus making the total net loss in the insurance companies $2,244,871. Some of the most experienced insurance agents say that 25 per cent. is a fair estimate of ratio of insurance in force to the value of property destroyed in the burnt district. Others estimate that the whole of the property was, on the average, insured to 45 per cent. of its value, and a few say 50 per cent. Even if we take the highest estimate of the ratio of insurance to the value of property destroyed, it would show that the losses of property must have been $6,000,000. The losses of the companies have, if correctly reported, been very light compared to their business and capital. No great fire has occurred of late years in which the losses were so well distributed and fell so lightly on the insurance companies. This augurs well for the prompt payment of the entire insurance less without the failure of any of the companies. That the fire was not in the part of the city where it will cause any failures among merchants; but some large property owners will be seriously embarrassed by loss of rents, and some of the property burnt over by last night's fire is too heavily mortgaged already to be made security for further loans to re-erect the buildings. A good deal of it will therefore fall to the mortgagees, and this may cause a few failures among a class of men not in active mercantile business.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The earnings of eighteen railroads, whose securities are on call at the Stock Exchange, are presented below for the month of June. These returns generally show a falling off from those of the nine months last year, but, as has been noticed before in the GAZETTE, the decrease has not been in excess of the probable reduction in operating expenses, so that though the gross earnings are less, the net receipts are in nearly all cases up to those of last year.

The roads whose earnings show an increase, with the amount of the same, are as follows: Central Pacific, $78 798; St. Louis and Iron Mountain $23 387; West Wisconsin, $3,802, and Ohio and Mississippi, $4,161. The following were the

GROSS EARNINGS DURING JUNE.

	1874.	1873.
Atlantic & Great Western..	$413,302	$423 513
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Min.....	91,205	96 696
Central Pacific.....	1,340,000	1,301,202
Cleveland, Col., Cin. & Ind..	330 754	403 721
Denver & Rio Grande.....	39 292	41,950
Erie.....	*1,642 253	1,737,593
Illinois Central.....	678,728	742,660
Michigan Central.....	497,390	609,935
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	886 940	929 210
Missouri, Kansas & Texas....	237,420	249 343
Mobile & Ohio.....	120 407	148 691
Ohio and Mississippi.....	294,838	290 677
St. Louis & Iron Mountain..	238 610	216 223
St. L., Alton & Terre Haute..	98 383	116,365
do do do branches	43,122	48,956
St. Louis & Southeastern.....	97 434	119 019
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw.....	84 358	114,691
Toledo, Wabash & Western..	388,535	541,102
West Wisconsin.....	74 937	71 135
Total.....	$7,657 844	$8,181,642
Decrease, 1874.....	513 794	

*Fourth week June, 1874, estimated.

All things fairly considered, this is by no means a discouraging exhibit. The increase for 1874 is not very large, it is true, but the gain of nearly three quarters of a million dollars shows that, in the face of manifold discouragements, these Western roads are steadily recovering the position they held previous to the September panic.

LABOR TROUBLES IN THE BRITISH IRON AND COAL TRADE.

The London *Times* of the 1st instant reports more trouble in the British iron and coal trades. The colliery proprietors at Bristol had agreed to confirm the previous resolutions to demand 10 per cent. from gross earnings. The Times says "over 20,000 miners in addition to 1,000 now out will be out on Thursday week. Colliers whose annual output is about 8,000,000 tons will be doubtless stopped. The miners of the Bristol district have, after three meetings of their officers, consented to form a board of conciliation to meet the masters." In this connection, the South Wales *Daily News* of June 29 says, 'a meeting of the iron masters of Monmouthshire and South Wales was to be held in London to decide upon a further reduction in wages of iron workers of the South Wales district, the amount of the proposed reduction varying from 10 up to 30 per cent. There are many employers who state that they must cease operations if there is not a reduction of 30 per cent. made in wages of all hands, both iron workers and colliers. The council of Associated Colliery Owners of Monmouthshire and South Wales have given notice of a meeting to consider the effect which the reduction of wages of the iron works must have upon the coal trade, and there are serious grounds for fearing an additional large reduction of the colliers." There is intense excitement throughout South Wales, which may result in a strike of upwards of 150 000 colliers and iron workers.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 98 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	109¾	110
U. S. 6's—1881—coupons	117¾	117¾
" 1862	113¾	113¾
"5-20—1864,	113¼	113¼
" 1865	116¾	116¾
" 1865 new.	116¾	116¾
" 1867	117¼	117¼
" 1868—coupons.	117¾	117¾
Ten-forties	112	112¾
Currency 6's	116¾	116¾
New 5 per cents	111	111
10-40's—coupons	112¾	112¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	99¾	99¾
Erie	33¾	33¾
L. S.		87¾
B. H. & E.	1	1
C. C. & I. C.	17¾	17¾
Pac. Central	34	34
Do. Preferred	51	51
Michigan Southern	72	73¾
North Western	33¾	33
North Western Common	53¾	54¾
Do. Preferred	84¾	84¾
Rock Island	97¾	98¼
Pacific Mail	43¾	44¾
Western Union Telegraph	74¾	75¾
Ohio & Mississippi	25¾	25¾
Union Pacific	2¾	16¾
Toledo & Wabash	34¾	35
American Express	60	60
Adams Express	100	100
American Express	107	106
U. S. Express	60	60
W. Fargo & Co. Express	73¾	74
Iron Mountain		28
Panama		109¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾
Merchants Union Express		17¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	24¾	24¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 58 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of service stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	49¾	
" " scrip	101¾	102
Reading	55¾	55¾
United Cos. of N. J.	124	
Cam'l Creek	5	5¾
Lehigh Valley	60¾	60¾
Little Schuylkill	31	
Central Transportation	43¾	43¾
Elmira do		32¾
P. C. & St. L. Bonds		18

NEW YORK, July 17, 1874.

Money was easy at 2@4 per cent. Choice mercantile paper can be sold as low as 5@6½ per cent. The ruling quotations for prime are 6@7. The imports of dry goods for the week were $1,954,528. The customs receipts were $364,000. Sterling was dull at 486¾@487 for sixty days and 488½@488¾ for sight. Gold 109¾@110, closing at the latter figure. The carrying rates were 1 and 2. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $242 000. The clearings were $17,000,000. Government was steady. State bonds were quiet. Railroad bonds were dull. It is said that the German syndicate purpose offering to take the millions of the new five per cents with a call on the remainder for three months. Stocks were active and irregular until after the second Board, when a sharp advance took place, and the highest prices of the day were realized at the last hour of business, the market was dull and unexcited. The features were Western Union, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Wabash, Union Pacific and Erie, the latter being strong, notwithstanding the election in the Board. Hartford and Erie bond cave. Among the sales to-day were 17,000 shares Western Union, 18,000 Pacific Mail, 12,000 Erie, 5,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Union Pacific, 8,000 St. Paul and 7,000 Wabash.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 117¾; 5-20s of '62, 112½; do of '64, 115½; do of '65, 116¾; do of '65, new, 116¾; do of '67, 117¾; do '68, 117¾; 10-40s, 112¾; new 5s, 112¾; currency 6s, 117.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 93; Tennessees, old, 70; do new, 68; Virginia, new, 30; do old, 30; North Carolina, old, 18; do new, 20.

Stocks.—Canton, 50; Western Union Telegraph Company, 72¾; Quicksilver, 20; Adams Express, 106½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 74; American Express, 60¼; United States Express, 69¾; Pacific Mail, 44¼; New York Central, 99¾; Erie, 32¾; do preferred, 45; Hamilton, 123; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 69; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87¾; Northwestern common, 37¾; do preferred, 54¾; Rock Island, 97¾; New Jersey Central, 105¾; St. Paul, 36½; do preferred, 55; Toledo & Wabash, 35½; do preferred, 65; Fort Wayne, 92; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 21; Chicago & Alton, 100; do preferred, 104; Ohio & Mississippi, 25¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 74; Burlington & Quincy, 103¾; Lake Shore, 74; Panama, 175¾; Illinois Central, 94; Union Pacific, 26¾; Central Pacific, 88½; Hartford & Erie, 1; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106¾.

LONDON, July 17—5 P. M.—Consols, 92¾@93¾; 5-20's, '65 108¾; do '67, 109¼; 10-40s, 103¾; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central, 92; Erie, 20¾; Illinois Centrals, 89 xdiv. d.

PARIS, July 17.—Rentes 61f. 97c.

FRANKFORT, July 17.—5-20s '62, 97¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, July 17, 1874.

Business continues fairly active: there is a very fair demand for nearly all the leading staples, and, as a general thing, prices are pretty well sustained. Notwithstanding there is a good deal of complaining, we hardly believe that trade in grain, groceries and general produce is even better than it was at the corresponding time last year: many of our produce merchants are doing an unusually good business. In manufacturing circles trade is a little quiet, as it nearly always is at this season of the year, as the time has now arrived when it is customary to take stock and make repairs.

APPLES—Green Apples are coming in quite freely, and prices are weak and irregular; sales at $2.50@4.00 ₱ barrel, according to quality and condition.

BERRIES—Whortle Berries, $1.50 ₱ peck; Black Berries $8@9 ₱ stand of two bushels; Raspberries $8@9.

BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand for the better grades, and we can report sales of prime to choice at 21@25.

BEANS—Quiet and steady at $2.50@3, the outside figure for choice navies.

CHEESE—Ohio Factory is in steady demand at 12¼@13. Ohio Western Reserve is scarce and higher; 13@20.

EGGS—Were in light supply to-day, and the market was a little firmer in tone; sales of strictly fresh at 22@23.

FEATHERS—There is a very fair jobbing trade, but Winter Wheat flours continue weak, with a good deal offering from first hands; spring wheat flours, on the other hand, are steady. The former may be quoted at $6.50@7 and the latter at $7.75@8.25—choice Minnesota flours cannot be sold at any profit to the dealer, under $7.50, and we are speaking just of sales at the prices in question. It is said that there are flours being sold at Minneapolis, which are delivered here, in fact they are not getting.

GREEN TRUCK—Green Beans, although not in large supply, are of fine quality and sell at any price. Tomatoes, $3 ₱ bushel and a little firmer to-day, as the supply was comparatively light. Cabbage, $2.50@2.75 ₱ bbl. Cucumbers—fresh receipts—1,000 ₱ box—old stock not wanted at any price. Potatoes abundant and drooping; Early Rose bulking at $3.75@4.25 ₱ bbl. Onions, $2@6 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES—Sugars are reported in shade easier in the east, but with active demand and reduced stocks, prices are still sustained here,—as stated in our last report, some of our merchants find it difficult to keep even with their orders. In regard to Coffee, we have the following report from New York: "Prices of other than Rios is rapidly increasing, being now about 0.000 bags. On account of heavy stocks in Europe, and the latter being below par, the producing countries are shipping Costa Rica, Guayaya, and other mild coffees here, instead of there, as usual. Prices are tending with the same, but concessions are necessary to effect sales. The demand from the interior continues very limited, and without a material effects of speculation the market must decline, as the present supply is worse than the consumptive demand, and the new crop of all the producing countries, especially Brazil, are unusually large."

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 13; Granulated, 11¾c. Crushed, 11¾; Powdered, 11¾. Standard A, 10¾. Extra C, 10¼. Confectioners' A, 10¼. Extra C, 9¾; American Extra C, 9¾. Yellow Sugars, 7¾ to 9 cents.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 25; prime, 24; good, 24. Roasted, 29c for 1 pound packages; loose, 28¾c. Old Government Java 30c; Ros ted, 40c.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime to choice, 60c; prime, 55c; good, 50c; common, 75c; Porto Rico, 70@75c.

SYRUPS—Fancy White Drips, $1.02@1.30; White Drips, 75c; Extra Sugar Drips, 65 to 70c; Amber, 60@65. Molasses Syrups, 35 to 50, as to quality.

RICE—Rangoon, 9¾; good, 10¼. Carolina, 12¼. Saratoga, 8¾c.

GRAIN—The supply of oats is very much reduced and with a considerable demand and very meagre receipts the market is very stiff and somewhat excited and prices are still tending upward; we now quote at 45@47c, as to quality. It is said that the new crop will be short, having been injured by the protracted drouth, and this is one of the items of interest affecting the market. There is not much doing in Wheat and the market is quiet and prices nominally unchanged at $1.20@1.30 for red winter and $1.25@1.40 for white. The supply of Shelled Corn is almost exhausted in this market and with an increased demand, prices have advanced to 70@72c. Ear Corn is also scarce but without quotable change in prices, 80@82. There is nothing doing in Rye.

HOMINY—$1.90@2.25 ₱ bbl.

HAY—Continues very firm and prices are still tending upwards. New crop sold from country wagon, in Allegheny, to-day at $25@30—a wagon load of choice timothy on sale, and it brought $40. Baled must also go higher.

PROVISIONS—Hams—Extra Sugar Cured canvassed, 14c. Shoulders—Extra Sugar Cured canvassed, 10¾. Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured canvassed, 13¾. Dried Beef—Ex. Sugar Cured, canvassed, 17¾. Beef Tongues, Extra Sugar Cured, ₱ doz $7.50. Bacon—Shoulders, 9 ₱ lb; Rib Sides, 10¾. Short Rib Sides, 11¾. Clear Rib Sides, 11¾. Mess Pork, ₱ bbl, $12.00. Lard—Prime Leaf, in troy's, 12¾ ₱ lb; Refined summer rate in tierces, 9¾; half bbls, 10¾; buckets 10¾; 3 lb pails, 11¾; 5 lb do, 11¾; 10 lb pails, 11¾; 5 do pails 15¾; 3 do pails 15.

POTATOES—Continue to come in freely, and as the market is overstocked prices are weak and lower; $2.75@3.25 ₱ bbl.

SEEDS—There is considerable activity in Timothy Seed, with sales at $1.55@3.30 ₱ bushel to the trade and $4.50 in a small way. Flax Seed is at quotable at $2.15@2.20. No trade doing in Clover.

RAGS—The market is reported quiet and unchanged at 3¼ to 4 for good mixed.

TALLOW—6¼@7c ₱ lb.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, July 17, 1874.

PIG IRON.

Trade continues very quiet as it nearly always is in mid-summer, and the market in a general way presents but little that is really new or particularly important. Notwithstanding some of the mills have stopped already, and others will do likewise, very soon, as is customary at this particular time, to take stock and make repairs and improvements during the heated term, there is, nevertheless, some activity, and commission merchants report that by shading current rates slightly, they could find buyers for considerable amounts. Some of the mills have been quietly picking up all the pig that has offered during the past month, below or even at prevailing rates, and it is said they now have a fair supply bought for their fall trade: but there are other firms who have refused to buy, preferring to take the chances, and these, of course, are almost bare of stock. While the immediate future of the market is enshrouded with considerable doubt the general impression is that pig is good property at current rates: that there will be an advance across the fall trade fairly opens up, and that those who are refusing to contract now, will have to pay an advanced price after while. Producers generally are refusing to sell for future delivery at prices prevailing now; some of them expect to obtain $20 for good mill iron this fall, and, furthermore, they are all very confident that prices will not be any lower. We continue to quote No 1 Foundry at $20.00 4 months; No 2 $20; 28 Gray Forge $18@17. White and Mottled $18@; 2% Hot Blast Charcoal $26@28 cash; Cold Blast Charcoal $30@35. Blooms $80@90, according to quality.

Following sales were reported:

10 tons No 1 Foundry	$31 00 4 mos
LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL.	
150 tons No 2 Foundry	$38 00 4 mos
BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM R. R. ORE.	
40 tons No 1 Foundry	$20 00 4 mos
100 tons No 1 Foundry	19 50 4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge	27 00 6 mos
100 tons Close Gray and Mottled	25 00 5 mos
100 tons Mottled	25 00 5 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	27 25 4 mos
1000 tons Gray Forge	27 00 4 mos
250 tons Gray Forge	27 00 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	27 00 4 mos
100 tons White and Mottled	25 00 4 mos
CHARCOAL HANGING ROCK.	
45 tons Mill	$31@33 cash
30 tons No 1 Extra Foundry	35@40 4 mos

MANUFACTURED IRON.

The situation remains substantially as noted in our last review. Trade is quiet, as it always is at this particular time, although the mills are getting all the orders they can handle, under which it is said, taking the present cost of he raw article as a basis, afford no margin for profit and but little if any profit to the dealer, under $7.50, and we are cognizant of sales at the prices in question. It is said that there are flours being sold at Minneapolis, which are delivered here, in fact they are not getting.

GREEN TRUCK—Green Beans, although not in large supply, are of fine quality and sell at any price. Tomatoes, $3 ₱ bushel and a little firmer to-day, as the supply was comparatively light. Cabbage, $2.50@2.75 ₱ bbl. Cucumbers—fresh receipts—1,000 ₱ box—old stock not wanted at any price. Potatoes abundant and drooping; Early Rose bulking at $3.75@4.25 ₱ bbl. Onions, $2@6 ₱ bbl.

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SCRAP IRON, &c.
W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyre, Old Car and Driving Wheels and Boilers.
BRASS, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC
W. J. Hammond,
Corner Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRE BRICK.
MOUNT SAVAGE
Fire Brick.
Chas. M. MacGowen, Sole Agent
For Pittsburgh and the West.
POSTOFFICE BOX 378.
OFFICE, ROOM NO. 2.
96 1-2 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAVAGE, GLADE & SAVAGE
MOUNTAIN FIRE BRICK,
WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY FIRE BRICK IN THE MARKET
J. & J. M. PORTER,
Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the sale of the above named brands.
Also, Manufacturers of WEST VIRGINIA FIRE BRICK and FURNACE LININGS.
P. O. ADDRESS—NEW CUMBERLAND, W. VA.
Pittsburgh office—No. 5 SMITHFIELD STREET, Monongahela House Building.

RIVER PACKETS.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

WILL HAVE DISPATCH,
THE FEARLESS BARGES,
J. M. SICKERSHOFF.....Master
H. C. KNOX.....Clerk
Through freights given to Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Shreveport, Jeffersonville and all points Southwest, and transfer Cincinnati, Evansville, Cairo, Paducah, Tennessee, Cumberland, Green and Barren Rivers. Also to all points on the Upper Mississippi River.
For lowest rates apply on board or to
GIBBERT & MACKEY,
PLANK COLLINS & WOOD, Agents.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway have submitted to the Secretary of War, for his examination, adesign and drawing, of a bridge proposed to be constructed by said Trustees for the use of the Cincinnati Southern Railway.

MILES GREENWOOD,
PHILIP HEIDELBACH,
R. M. BISHOP,
WILLIAM HOOPER,
E. E. FERGUSON,
Trustees.
jy17

Cincinnati, July 14, 1874.

STEEL WORKS.
PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Manufacturers of
Best Refined Cast Steel
Of every description; also
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate,
Elliptic and Platform Springs,
Axels, Steel Tire, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—83 Water Street and 100 First ave. New York, 30 Gold St. Chicago, 146 Lake St
Boston, 18 and 15 Custom House St.

Hussey, Wells & Co.,
Manufacturers of every description of
CAST STEEL.
Office and works—PENN and SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BRO. & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and warehouse—6th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.
CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
Miller, Barr & Parkin,
OFFICE: NO. 339 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

OILS, &c.
Waring Brothers,
Successors to WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
IN
Petroleum and its Products,
49 Fifth Avenue,
Philadelphia address,
Waring Brothers & Co.,
307 Walnut street.

ELKINS, ELY & CO,
Riverside Oil Refinery,
Manufacturers of
Carbon and Head Light Oils,
And Dealers in
LUBRICATING OILS,
Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.
Orders from the wholesale trade solicited.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER. WIND. CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 8 P. M.

Stations.	Pittsburgh, July 17, 1874. Above low water—in feet.	Change in 24 hours	Wind.	Weather
	ft.	in.		
Cairo	12	-2	SW	Fair.
Cincinnati, O.	4	+1	SE	Clear.
Davenport, Ia.	7	+2	SW	Fair.
LaCrosse	7	-3	SE	Fair.
Keokuk	6	7	S	Fair.
Leavenworth	4	9	-1	NW	Clear.
Louisville	4			N	Fair.
Memphis	9	10		SW	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	2	7	-2	NW	Fair.
Omaha, Neb.	8	10	-2	S	Fair.
Dubuque	10	3	+1	S	Fair.
Pittsburgh	2	9	-1	NE	Fair.
Shreveport, La.	12	10	-6	SE	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	13		-6	S	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn.	7		-4	SW	Clear.
Vicksburg	15		-1	N	Fair.
Yankton, D. Ty.	12	5	-1	E	Fair.

GEORGE ELLIOTT,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The stage of water last evening was about 30 inches and falling. Weather clear and pleasant—business at the landing is entirely suspended, and prospects of it being resumed soon are by no means encouraging. The thermometer is said to have dropped down to 54 on Thursday night.

The police made a raid on the wharf rats on Thursday, and succeeded in bagging 28 of them. Part of them were discharged, while others were sent to the work-house.

The Messenger passed Wheeling at 12 o'clock Wednesday night. The Iron Valley and Allen arrived at the same port on Thursday; the latter proceeded to Parkersburg, the former laid up.

To-day's Cincinnati "Commercial" says: Colonel Merrill has investigated the condition of affairs at Henderson Bluffs, and ordered the building of a dam at the head of the island, and closing it up entirely.—A reduction in the Steamboat Inspection Boards in the various cities of the United States will soon be made by the Supervising Inspector General.—A meeting of the steamboatmen is announced to take place at No. 4 Public Landing this morning, to take action in regard to the Cincinnati Southern Railway Bridge, with which it is proposed to span the Ohio river from Ludlow to Horne street. The plan of the bridge has already been submitted to the Secretary of War. Steamboatmen will, of course, have an eye to their own interests, and, if possible, see that the bridge is so constructed as not to interfere with safe navigation.—The "Gazette" of same date says:—The great iron steamboat John T. Moore, which was built here in a comparatively short time, and has received $10,000 worth of improvements before she left for sale by Capt. Tom Moore, at New Orleans, at about one third her original cost.—Capt. Jas. McDonald and part of the crew of the Iron Valley arrived through the city yesterday, en route to Pittsburgh. The Ironsides and barges are laid up at Paducah to await water.—The Cincinnati "Commercial" says: The Trustees of the Southern Railroad advertise that they have submitted the plan and maps of the Secretary of War for the proposed bridge across the Ohio River from a point in front of Horne street. How far the erection of a bridge at that point will prove an obstruct on to steamboat navigation we will not undertake to decide. If those interested think it will be an injury they should better exhibit their reasons to the Secretary at once, and not wait until the mischief is done.—The Cincinnati "Gazette" of Saturday says: The Cobb Island steamboat was sold down the Ohio to-day. She was hauled out on the ways yesterday afternoon, and found to be not built of the prairie stakes she was said to be, but of logs on which she struck about half an hour after leaving Brashear City, and that part she left behind in passing her is at least two hundred yards down the river and settled on a level bar. Her owners intend to make her a regular packet in the Bayou trade.—Mr. D. S. Benedict, who died at Louisville on Tuesday morning, came to Louisville in 1832. From 1838 to 1862 he was largely connected with steamboat interests. He was for 25 years a Director in the Bank of Louisville, and afterward became President of the Commercial Bank.

The Middlesport dispatch under date of 15th says: The Abe McDonald will not get off the docks before Friday. Seventeen timbers were delivered to Parker Brothers, Friday night. The J. S. Neeland Storm leave for inclination to-morrow, with coal and salt.

Capt. Hall's Hamilton packet, Wild Goose, built at Bellaire, is now at Brownsdam in the canal, awaiting a rise in the Muskingum River to enable her to get out. She will be one of the fastest boats on the river and has been built exclusively for passengers.

—Shipments received 1,150 wharfage last week.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.
FLOUR.
HACKMAN, BELL & CO.,
JOBBERS IN
Flour, Tea, Spices, Soaps, &c.,
52 South Diamond,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

LAING & M'KALLIP,
Dealers in
Grain, Flour, Feed, Baled Hay, &c.
General Agents for the Celebrated
Louisville, Phœnix and Rosendale
HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.
Also, Wilkesbarre Anthracite Coal.
347 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

FLOUR. FLOUR.
Hanna, Wood & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Mill Feed, &c.,
112 SECOND AVENUE.

JOHN WILSON & SON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
SPECIALTIES,
TEA AND TOBACCO,
297 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. L. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
Groceries, Teas,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
No. 396 Penn Street.
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

Potomac Herring,
Potomac Shad.
This season's catch, just arriving in Barrels and Halfs.
Watt, Lang & Co.,
172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DEALER IN
EGGS, BUTTER
And all kinds of Country Produce,
No. 52 South Diamond Street.
Butter and Eggs received daily.

CALDWELL & CROSBY,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for shipment and consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

MORRISON & CO.,
Commission Merchants
And Dealers in HAY, GRAIN and PRODUCE,
No. 322 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for Shipments and Consignments solic

HOME NEWS.

A Boiler Bursting Experiment.

Samuel Johnson, the engineer who is charged with attempting to blow up the boilers of the Solar Hoop Iron Mills, had a hearing yesterday before Deputy Mayor Mitchell, when the defendant gave bail in five hundred dollars for Court.

Bed Burned.

Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock an old lady residing at No. 109 Webster street, Allegheny, accidentally set her bed on fire. There was some danger of the house burning down and the Fire Department was called out. The incipient conflagration, however, was extinguished with the loss of the bed and a carpet.

Knocked Down This Morning.

At two o'clock this morning John O'Neill knocked down John Gormley with a stone, near the Union Depot on Liberty street, and cut him badly in the head. Officers Paisley, Louis Berger and Dan McLeary arrested both parties, who were very drunk, and placed them in the Central Station.

Reduction of Salaries.

The sub Finance Committee to which was referred the matter of examining into and reporting relative to the reduction of the wages of city officials, and to which was also referred the reports of the heads of departments, held a meeting yesterday afternoon. After looking into and considering the matter entrusted to their charge the committee adjourned without taking and action.

Brakeman Killed.

Thomas Millinger, a brakeman on the Connellsville Railroad, was killed at Port Perry on Thursday night. It appears that Millinger was riding on the pilot of the engine, and in attempting to jump off for the purpose of turning a switch, he fell directly across the rail. The engine passed over his body, cutting off both legs, one arm, and terribly mangling the trunk. Death was instantaneous. The deceased resided at Layton's Station, to which place the body was sent yesterday morning.

Teachers Placed.

At a special meeting of the Board of School Directors of the Third ward, held last night, the following teachers were placed in the rooms designated:

Primary Department—Miss Pattiord, No. 1: Miss Sandol, No. 2; Miss McClarren, No. 3; Miss McClain, No. 4, and Miss Hebron, No. 5.

Medium Department—Miss Kuhn, No. 6; Miss McClure, No. 7, and Miss Hastings, No. 8.

Grammar Department—Miss Kriegerl, No. 9 and Miss Graham, No. 10.

Accident at a Blast Furnace.

Yesterday afternoon an accident occurred at the blast furnace owned by Messrs. Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, at Woods run, that will stop operations there for a while. The furnace was in full operation at the time, and the furnace man was engaged on the platform at the head of the stack, when suddenly a part of the stack and platform gave way, and tumbled to the ground with a crash. At first it was thought the furnace man was killed, but investigation developed the fact that he had caught hold of an iron brace just in time, which upheld him until he was rescued. The furnace was to "blow out" to-day for repairs, but the accident hastened matters a few hours. The damage can be repaired for a few hundred dollars.

Jesuits and the "Post."

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Can you inform me why it is that the *Post* invariably feels called upon to make exceedingly uncomplimentary remarks concerning the GAZETTE every time your editors are pleased to use the words "Jesuit" or "Roman Catholic?" You can talk about the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, Lutheran, Baptist, or any of the Protestant Churches time without number, and not once utter a word of dissent. Why should it be organ of the Democracy hereabouts. Are the doctrines and usages of the Jesuits and Democrats synonymous, that the mouthpiece of the latter must needs resent to the defense of the former on all occasions? I pause for reply.

A DEMOCRAT.

A Rusty Crowd.

A large number of homeless men have lately been in the habit of making Manongahela wharf a night rendezvous. The piles of hay offered them acceptable and cheap sleeping accommodations these warm nights. The owners of property stored on the wharf, fearing that it might be set on fire by the men, made complaint against them, and on Thursday night twenty-eight were arrested. About one-half the number were able to give a satisfactory account of themselves, proving that they were strangers, and that they had been in the city but a few days. They were accordingly discharged. The others were unable to satisfy the Mayor, and were sent to claremont for sixty days each. The list is as follows: John Kane, Harry Thomas, J. H. Moore, Alfred Hastings, James Wallace, James Cairns, Tom Brannan, Edward Doyle, John Doyle, John Smith, William Williams and Patrick McNulty. The raids will be repeated.

Pennsylvania Insurance Company.

We have not, we think, before called the attention of the public to the removal of the office of this favorite old Insurance Company from rooms in an upper to a ground floor in the National Bank of Commerce block. Its rooms are now at No. 8, Sixth avenue, directly opposite the grand triangular temple, bounded by Liberty and Wood streets and Sixth avenue. The steady and material increase of the company's business is thus most admirably provided for by more room, additional desires and various conveniences. The new apartments are at once commodious and elegant, and the situation could not be more eligible, being in the very center of business activities. The company has never before, in its long career, been so ably officered as at present, Mr. Yeager, President, and Mr Thomas D Keeler its Secretary, and never before has it given so high a degree of confidence of the public. Business presses upon it from all sides, and risks are taken daily, but with discriminating care, affording parties insured, as well as shareholders, every assurance of safety and honorable management. We are glad to see by their card, that the company continues to pay good dividends, having, on the 14th inst., declared six per cent, or three dollars per share, and has a surplus of $200,000 for every loss or liability. Well done "Pennsylvania." Go on prospering and to prosper!

The Sixth Street Nuisance.

Yesterday we made a brief reference to the fact that merchants and others who have occasion to pass along Sixth street, between Penn avenue and the Suspension bridge, had been making loud complaints against the condition of that thoroughfare. Since then we have made a little further investigation and find that our City Solicitor recommended the repeal of the ordinance granting the right of way to the Manchester Passenger Railway Company. The Board of Health also have made complaint against the nuisance made by having the street turned into a public livery stable by the car horses, also the pools of water and slush that collect there after a rain. The Board desires an abatement of the nuisance at once.

It seems that an ordinance for a repeal of the one that gives the company the right of way has been passed through Common Council twice, but each time was blocked in the Select Branch by the friends of the road, who stated that the company would fix the road as yet these premises have not been fulfilled.

It is about time now that a final decision was reached, and the company compelled to do its duty or give up the street. No more delay ought to be allowed, and the sooner the Manchester Company is made to fulfill its contract the better for the citizens residing and transacting business in that locality.

WARD POLITICS.

A Councilmanic Suggestion Meeting in the Eighth Ward.

Last evening the Republicans of the Eighth ward held a suggestion meeting at the Franklin school house. There was a very large attendance, and great interest was manifested, the utmost good feeling prevailing. Mr. Jas. Moore was chosen to preside, and after a very short discussion, Dr. J. Guy McCandless and Mr. Thomas Baker were named as candidates for the nomination of members of School Council, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. George B. Chalmers, who has been appointed U. S. Appraiser.

LUTHERAN SYNODICAL CONFERENCE.

Church Fellowship Still Under Discussion.

The Synodical Conference of the Lutheran Church re-convened in Pastor Hershberger's church, Eighteenth street, South Side, yesterday morning.

Chaplain S. F. Meisser of Youngtown, Ohio, opened with prayer. The question of Church Fellowship was further discussed and occupied the entire forenoon.

In the afternoon the committee to whom the letter from the synod asking for a general conference, had been referred, reported, but action upon it was postponed until to-day.

Church Fellowship was again discussed, and action thereon has not yet been taken. The discussion will be resumed this morning.

DECAPITATED BY A TRAIN.

Fatal Railroad Accident on the South Side.

Last night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, the officers patrolling the South Side in the neighborhood of the tracks of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, were horrified by seeing the decapitated remains of a man lying between the tracks of the company. Assistance was immediately procured and the body transferred to a shed near by. Investigation revealed the fact that his name was George Dillon, a laboring man, and that he resided on Penn avenue, where he leaves a wife and four children. Deceased had evidently been run over by a train while lying with his head on the track, for it was completely cut from his body. Coroner McCallin will be notified and will hold an inquest to-day. The remains are in charge of South Side officers to the deceased's late residence.

ASKING A SLIGHT SENTENCE.

Allen Wants to Confess but Doesn't do it

Allen, the forger, was to have been tried at the last session of the Criminal Court on the charge of forgery preferred by Mr. S. L. Schoonmaker, of the International Bank, for fraudulently making a written instrument and uttering the same. Allen was the companion of the "little man," who was left off by the Chief Irwin, and who afterwards hid a "small bug put in his ear." Allen told his attorney that he could make no defense, but would plead guilty—and would "preach" on his "pals" if he would receive a light sentence.

District Attorney Bayne promised Allen a compromise if a light sentence would be made if he (Allen) would make a clear confession. Several days ago he sent for Col. Bayne and had a long conversation with that gentleman, but Allen had no desire to make a "clean breast," so he will probably get his permit over the river to-day.

THE POSTOFFICE SITE.

The Visits to Washington—The Third Avenue Site Not Yet Decided Upon—The Authorities to Hear Other Claims—The Objections to that Site and Its Advantages—The Sixth Avenue Site—Its Superiority—Interview with Major Frew.

The selection of a site for the proposed new Government buildings has not yet been decided, and it is probable the authorities at Washington will hear the claims of other places as well as that of the Third avenue location, which rumor had chosen for the building. The deputation that went to Washington in opposition to this site succeeded in their mission, in so far as having the decision deferred until all the facts were developed in relation to the different sites offered.

Below we give an interview which was had by a representative of our contemporary the *Chronicle*, with Major Frew, one of a visiting deputation. The chief fact which appears prominent in this interview, is that the government requires conditions with reference to streets, grades and like matters, which throw the Third avenue site out of the pale, unless Councils expend about $500,000 to bring the property into the condition required. Councils would hardly think of such an outlay under any circumstances, and much less with our present debt, when other sites can be had that would much better answer the purpose for the city at large, and would not put a dollar of tax on our citizens. But to the interview:

"This forenoon a representative of the *Chronicle* sought the presence of Major William Frew, one of the deputation, for the purpose of ascertaining his views on the subject. Major Frew signified his willingness to furnish whatever information he was able to give, and the result of the interview we give as follows:

Reporter—I understand, Major, you are one of a deputation that visited Washington in the interest of the Sixth avenue site.

Major Frew—Yes, sir. I just returned this morning.

Reporter—Who composed your deputation?

Major F.—Mr. Josiah Kerr, of the GAZETTE, Mr. Geo. S. Head, Mr. Goetzinger, Mr. Maitland and myself.

Reporter—What site did you offer to the Government?

Major F.—We offered what is known as the Sixth avenue site, beginning sixty feet north of Smithfield street and running two hundred and ninety feet to the north side of Church alley, thence running back two hundred and forty feet to Strawberry alley.

THE PRESENT STATUS.

Reporter—What is the present status of the question?

Major F.—We found that on the 30th of June General Negley made a demand of the Government to decide on a location for the proposed Government buildings. He thought that the appropriation lapsed on that day, if not applied. But we were informed by Mr. Conard, the acting Secretary of the Treasury, in the absence of General Bristow, whom we did not see, that that was a mistake. He says that the appropriation does not lapse, that it is perpetual until applied to the purpose intended. The demand having thus been made by the representative of the Pittsburgh district, and there being but one site offered to the Government, for the $300,000, the Secretary had no option but to take that one. The Government having no official knowledge of any other being offered to it, and being thus required by General Negley to decide, of course did decide in favor of the Third avenue site. The committee on the Sixth avenue site was received by United States Attorney Reed that an extension of time had been granted to enable the Sixth avenue property holders to make up the amount. We proceeded then to raise sufficient amount of money to meet the deficiency and to cover all expenses. On the 8th inst. of July, we advised the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Mullett, that the amount had been subscribed and the lot would be tendered to the Government. Since the order that was issued to accept the Third avenue site, by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Acting Secretary of the Treasury not wishing to assume the responsibility of opening the question until Mr Bristow should return. He, however, heard our case very fully and very courteously in the absence of Architect Mullett and Gen. Negley, and promised us that no further action would be taken until we had an interview with Gen Bristow.

That is the present condition of the case.

A DUTY ABOUT THE APPROPRIATION.

Mr. Taylor, the First Comptroller of the Treasury is in some doubt whether there is an appropriation at all that can be applied to this purpose, and has reserved his decision on that point.

Reporter—What is the reason assigned for that doubt?

Major Frew—He said that in all the other appropriations for a like character, credit had been given to the different cities, but in the case of Pittsburgh credit has not been given, so that on the books of the Department there stands no credit for the $300,000 to Pittsburgh. He said his attention had not been called to it until recently, and he had not traced it back on the Georgia Fox to Pittsburgh Act of the appropriation act, there was also some little difference in the verbiage in references to the Pittsburgh appropriation.

THIRD AVENUE SITE

Reporter—Are there any conditions annexed to the acceptance of the Third avenue site?

Major Frew—There are. Mr. Mullett says the Government will require that Third and Fourth avenues shall each be widened twenty feet on the sides opposite to the Government building site, which would give a width of 100 feet, and that it will require that Third and Fourth avenues shall be graded. We asked him if the Government would bear that expense, and his reply was: 'No, not a dollar.' He said that the expense would have to be borne by the city of Pittsburgh, or the surrounding property-holders. We stated to him that we knew such a thing was impossible in the present condition of the finances of the city, and that the enormous expense of widening and grading those streets would never be assumed by the City Councils. Mr. Mullett said they would have to do it, and remarked that he had the same controversy with several cities, and they all finally had to do it.

A CHEAP BRICK BUILDING.

Then he made this very strong statement, in the presence of the acting Secretary: 'If this is not done, the Government will put up a *cheap brick building* on the lot!'

Those are the very words he said.

Reporter—What did he have to say in regard to the Sixth avenue site?

Major F.—Architect Mullett said, so far as the grades and streets are concerned, the Sixth avenue site is entirely acceptable to the Government. The only objection he has to that site is, that it is only on one street front. He said that if we would extend the lot up to Smithfield street, he would recommend it in preference to any other one.

Reporter—Are there any other conditions attached to the acceptance of the Third avenue site?

Major F.—Another condition is that the Government will have nothing to pay in addition to the $300,000; that if any of the appellants—and more than one-half of the property owners have appealed—get larger awards than the amounts fixed, the citizens must make them good.

GENERAL NEGLEY'S VIEWS.

Reporter—What is General Negley's preference?

Major Frew—General Negley disclaimed any partiality in the matter. But he insisted that the choice of the Third avenue site that has been made will have to be adhered to, as we were before the Acting Secretary, General Negley was present, and all his arguments were in favor of the Third avenue site. He claimed that it was nearer the centre of population and nearer the South Side. He showed that all the arguments we adduced there—at least he argued in favor of the Third avenue site—and contended that a decision having been made, it ought not to be reversed, or the question even re-opened. He admitted, however, that the Sixth avenue site was a very fine one. He for nearer argued for the Third avenue site that it would be unfair to those who made up the amount first to open the question again. We answered that by saying that it was to the interest of the Government to get the best site it could for the money, and that a delay of a week or a month was immaterial as an appropriation for the building would probably not be made before the 4th of March, in any event, it then; that it would be wise on the part of the Government to delay a sale then for several months, and perhaps might obtain some other site not yet offered, that would be better than either of those.

THE SIXTH AVENUE SITE OFFER.

Reporter—Did you offer the Sixth avenue site without any contingencies or encumbrance?

Major F.—We offered it entirely clear. We offered a bond for any probable amount that would be obtained by the appellants to indemnify the Government against any further payment. We offered to give them a lot that received the grading and the land on which to make a sixty foot street around.

Reporter—Do you put any estimate on the probable cost of the changes to Third and Fourth avenues, required by the Government?

Major F.—We estimated that cost roughly at $200 000.

Reporter—That would be the cost to the city or the property holders for grading and widening those avenues?

Major F.—Yes, sir; and it would more likely be over that than under it.

POINTS IN FAVOR OF SIXTH AVENUE SITE.

Reporter—What points did you make in favor of the Sixth avenue site?

Mr. F.—The points made were that it is in the centre of the heaviest business of the city; that the tendency of business is up town rather than down town; that it is as mentioned before, well adapted as to grades for the purpose and has a good foundation; that it has an open space along its entire front, rendering it on that side absolutely fire proof, and furnishing for all time an abundance of light and air; that it is very near to the three main railway avenues of the city—Smithfield, Wood and Liberty street; that it is free from the noise and confusion of any of these main arteries, has no lines of street cars passing it, and on that account is admirably located for the United States Court rooms and other offices; that it is much nearer the centre of population than the Third avenue site; that it is better located with a view to consolidation with Allegheny, and if we remove these public buildings to Third avenue we deliberately affront the city of Allegheny and postpone consolidation, perhaps, indefinitely; and that it is a location which will cost the taxpayers not one dollar. Another point we made was that we would give the Government a lot worth $50,000 more than the other lot for the same money. Still another point is that this site is within one square of the proposed Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and thus very convenient to the public coming by rail, and the handling of the mails.

Reporter—Did the advocates of the Third avenue site promise to comply with the conditions asked, without additional cost to the Government?

Major F.—They have assured the department that the City Councils will make these improvements. On the contrary, we stated that we had canvassed Councils, and could say with as much assurance that the City Councils would never do it. I believe the only real argument Mr. Mullet made against the Sixth avenue site is that it has only one main avenue while the other has three. We used the argument against the Third avenue site that it is on the noisiest street in Pittsburgh. On Fourth avenue there are three lines of street cars, and it is proposed to run cars on Third avenue. On the first day that Councils met in Municipal Hall, the confusion caused by the noise on the street was so great that the appointment of a committee was asked to provide more comfortable quarters for Councils where members could be heard. Another proposition was to inquire whether Smithfield street could not be paved with wood in front of Municipal Hall. It is well known that the office of the Pittsburgh Gas Company was removed from Smithfield street to Sixth avenue on account of the noise. Smithfield street is crowded continually with heavy teams, and also has several lines of horse cars.

Thanking Major Frew for his courtesy in so freely and fully answering the interrogatories propounded to him, our representative withdrew, and the interview terminated.

FINANCES OF THE CITY.

Railroad Compromise Bonds Exchanged for Registered Bonds—Effect of the Kitty Kemp Decision—Expenditures to be Rigidly Curtailed—Sundry Bills Passed.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Controller Snodgrass. The object of the session was to confer with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the purpose of exchanging the old coupon compromise railroad bonds of the city for registered bonds, in order that the former may be recorded, and thus prevent any loss in case any of them should be lost or stolen. The amount of the compromise bonds is $199,000. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are Messrs. A. H. Gross, chairman, James Herdman, Edward House, C. L. Magee and A. McDevitt, all of whom were before the Committee.

After the meeting had been called to order House, was committed to jail yesterday for trial Mr. Herdman stated that the Commission have in default of $1,000.

upon five per cent. bonds amounting to $175,000 and $24,000 in four per cent. bonds ready to exchange for registered bonds.

Mr. McClandless thought the idea of making the exchange was a good one, and on his motion the exchange was made, and a sub committee consisting of Messrs. Shipton, Murray, McCandless, Rafferty and Littell was appointed to cancel the coupon bonds.

The sub-committee on examination of petitions for exonerations from business taxes reported several exonerations, which were approved. A bill from Prothonotary Kennedy for expenses at the District Court, amounting to $707, was read and ordered to be paid. Mr. Aiken presented a resolution authorizing the amount to be paid for clerk hire in the City Treasurer's office for 1874 to be the same as that paid in 1873. Postponed until the sub-committee appointed to see about the reduction of salaries of city officers reports. A bill from Capt. Ward, amounting to $250, for rent of an iron-clad building used for storing the artillery furniture of the disbanded Allegheny battery, was presented and referred to a sub committee to confer with Capt. Ward and the military authorities with the view of throwing up the lease of the building, if any exists. A bill from the Sheriff, for certified copies of acts of Assembly, amounting to $24, was ordered to be paid.

Considerable discussion was indulged in when the matter of the deficiency of $133,000, occasioned by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Kitty Kemp case relative to the two-thirds tax to be paid by the rural districts, was brought up. The estimate of the receipts of taxes will be reduced to the amount noted above, and appropriations therefore will have to be cut down in a corresponding ratio—at least ten per cent. It was stated that Committees of Council will just have ten per cent. less to expend than their appropriations call for.

The following, presented by Mr. Aiken, was adopted:

Resolved, That the various committees of Councils having charge of appropriations, be earnestly requested to exercise most rigid economy in the expenditure of money as the present financial condition of the city imperatively demands the utmost retrenchment possible.

Resolved, That the various committees are hereby notified that the revenues of the city for the present fiscal year will not justify the appropriations of the full amount of the several appropriations by at least twenty per cent.

Mr. McCandless moved that an ordinance be prepared by the City Solicitor and the Ordinance Committee curtailing the various appropriations twenty per cent., or as much as may be necessary under the new order of things. Referred to the City Solicitor to give an opinion as to the power of Councils to curtail or reduce appropriations made at the beginning of the fiscal year.

On motion adjourned to meet next Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds were filed for record with Recorder Richardson since our last report. Agreement between Joseph Rigley et ux. to Eli Satterlee, Nov. 16, 1868, lease of a lot in Etna borough, alongside of Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s property at an annual rental. Price.....$100

George Fox to Joseph Hays, March 31, 1874; one acre in Baldwin township. Price.....$1,000

George Fox to Matthias Pflaker, March 31, 1874; 2 acres in Baldwin township. Price.....$2,000

John Smeetie to George Trasser, June 6, 1874; lot in the Semple farm 24x160 feet. Price.....$300

C. F. Kupfer to Wm. H. Henderson, July 15, 1874, 20x120 feet on Mary street in Semple farm lots. Price.....$44 1

Bernard Gray to Terrence McCabe, July 15, 1874, lot corner Clermont and Jackson streets, Second ward, Allegheny, 115x19 feet. Price.....$1,000

Thomas B. Cunliffe to Andrew H. Cryan, July 9, 1874, 3 acres and 131 perches in Ross township. Love and love and affection as well as a Price.....$1

James Sneer to Tom Collins, December 1, 1873, 25x102 feet on Beltzhoover avenue, Lower St. Clair township. Price.....$1,100

John Quill to Richard E. Breed, May 27, 1873, 18x119 feet on Butler street, Eighteenth ward. Price.....$1,700

Timothy Quill to Richard E. Breed, April 1, 1873 lot on Butler street, Eighteenth ward, 110 x32 feet. Price.....$1,700

Hugh Robertson to Robert Cunningham, July 1, 1874, 49x145 feet on Canal street, Twenty-first ward. Price.....$1,282 50

Sheriff's deed to W. A. Lowe, June 15, 1874, interest of Joseph Hart in lot on High street, Sharpsburg, with two story frame house. Price.....$75

Thomas Meelon to David M. Marshall, January 10, 1874, 25x125 feet on Fifth street of the Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh. Price. $1,000

Thomas A. Mellon to Mary O'Donnell, January 30, 1874, 100x25 feet in Mellon's plan, Twenty first ward, Pittsburgh. Price.....$375

Wm. Hastings to Mary Hastings, Mellon's lot in Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, 120x51 feet on Shady avenue. Price.....$4,000

Richard W. Noble to L. C. Noble, July 13, 1874, 9 square perches in Indiana township. Price.....$1

John Weiler to Joseph G. Rihn, November 6, 1873, lot in late borough of Lawrenceville, on township road, 100x25 feet with buildings. Price.....$6,000

John Rihn to Michael Rihn, May 21, 1874, same lot as above. Price.....$6,000

Joseph G. Rihn to Michael Rihn, May 25, 1874, one-half interest in above property. Price.....$6,000

THE ALLEGHENY FIRE.

A Relief Concert Proposed—The Distributing Committee to Meet To-night.

The following correspondence explains itself:

PITTSBURGH, July 16, 1874.

Hon. Hugh S. Fleming, Allegheny City:

DEAR SIR—The orchestra of the Pittsburgh Opera House, composed of thirty-five members, most respectfully tender their services on the occasion of the benefit to be given for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in your city. An early reply will oblige

Yours truly,

LOUIS ZITTERBART, Leader.

The above was duly received by Major Fleming, and elicited the following reply:

ALLEGHENY, July 17, 1874.

Prof. Louis Zitterbart:

DEAR SIR—On behalf of the City of Allegheny and the Committee of Arrangements, and for the benefit of the sufferers by the late fire in our city, your offer is fully appreciated and your services will be thankfully accepted.

Respectfully yours,

HUGH S FLEMING,

Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

No time has yet been fixed for the entertainment, but when it does come off it ought to, and doubtless will, attract a large audience, as much for the merit of the performance as for the object.

MORE MONEY.

Last evening Mr. Hugh McNeill reported $304 to the Relief Fund collected by himself.

Mr. Ormsby Phillips reported $105 of which $500 had been contributed by the Dollar Savings Bank.

The Fine Arts and Shakespeare.

The Boydell Shakespeare Gallery, published in England, in the early part of this century, has ever ranked as the finest collection of pictures, illustrating the great poet's plays, ever published. The original work being very costly, few can possess it—five copies being worth a thousand dollars in gold. We are now (thanks to the Heliotype process of engraving) the happy possessor of a portion of the fine reproductions of these pictures by Messrs. Gebbie & Barclay, Philadelphia. The plates are reduced in size (one-fourth size of original) being 11x14 inches—a necessary step to bring the work within the reach of its admirers; they are perfect *fac similies* of the best originals, being reproduced from a photo copy. The first five numbers before us contain scenes from the Tempest, Midsummer Nights Dream and other plays, the most important passages being selected for illustration. The leading historical characters being genuine portraits, gives great value to the pictures, and as all of them emanate from the first historical painters and engravers of England and America, the work stands unrivaled as a collection of art at the commencement of this century. As an art work of permanent value, we cheerfully recommend it. Mr. Maclean, (who, by the way, was a resident of Pittsburgh in 1871-2), is taking a large list of subscribers—we shall have occasion to notice the future number—so will leave for another notice, description of such pictures as particularly attract us. The work is issuing in numbers at one dollar each, each number containing four plates and four pages of text. Mr. Maclean informs us he will be glad to forward prospectus or call upon any one wishing to see the work by addressing him, Erie, Penn avenue.

A Profitable Place to Go.

We know of no place in the city where time and money can be expended to a better advantage than at the great auction sale of dry goods by Messrs. N Whiting & Co., at No. 124 Wood street. This stock of goods is unquestionably the largest ever offered in Pittsburgh, and embraces the most desirable of articles, such as fine imported Cloths, Silks, Linens, &c., which buyers can have at their own prices. This stock of goods must be sold, and those who want dry goods cheap should not let this excellent chance pass without improvement.

Grand Free Concert.

Capt. B. Gallisath, the liberal and enterprising proprietor of Military Hall, Nos. 60 and 62 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, will give a free concert this evening at 7½ o'clock, by the Great Western Brass Band, at which the very best of Columbus beer will be dispensed to the lovers of the malt.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....Dog "pitching" has commenced in Allegheny, and the work goes bravely on.

....A new commandery of Knights Templar is to be organized at Uniontown next Thursday.

....G. W. Alford, a Louisville, Ky., drover, was severely hurt yesterday near the Union Depot by falling through a trestle work into a coal dump.

...."Bull" White, who has been in jail awaiting trial for felonious assault and battery on officer Anthony Kennedy, was released yesterday on $2,000 bail.

....All desertion and surely of peace cases will be taken up to-day in the Criminal Court, and those persons tried and convicted will receive sentence.

....A man named Baker had his legs fractured in Jones & Laughlins' mill South Side, yesterday, by being caught in some machinery. Dr. Rahauser attended him.

....Chas. Lees, who was recently arrested in this city by Detective Sam. Long, and taken to Canton, Ohio, where he had stolen a gold watch, escaped from the jail at that place on Thursday night.

....The explosion of a boiling furnace in Zug's rolling mill, Thirteenth and Etna streets, yesterday morning, caused an alarm of fire from box 46. Nobody was hurt and no further damage was done.

....Kolbecker's saloon, on Smithfield street, near Seventh avenue, was yesterday morning entered by thieves, who climbed through a ventilator and succeeded in getting all the way to one dollar.

....Louisa Weir, who was arrested for stealing valuable wearing apparel from Weil's Exchange, on Fifth avenue, opposite the Court House, was committed to jail yesterday for trial in default of $1,000.

....The Common Pleas and Criminal Courts will be in session to-day for the last time during the summer season. In the latter Court a large number of sentences will be imposed. The District Court will probably be in session also.

....John Urban and Jos. Speiker, who were charged by Health Officer Crosby Gray, for maintaining a slaughter house nuisance near Canoe avenue and Kirkpatrick street, were fined $25 and costs yesterday by the Acting Mayor.

....The Board of Health is going to try its hand on the Manchester Passenger Railway. The stench in the vicinity of the car building room on Sixth street is sickening, and the wonder is that men doing business on that street have stood it so long.

....The Acting Mayor yesterday discharged John Mather, against whom there were five or six informations for larceny. Mather, and a partner, on Penn street, a large quantity of stolen goods was found, because the prosecutors had no evidence to offer against him.

....Frank Eberhart, a clerk employed in Jones & Laughlins' store, had a narrow escape from drowning yesterday morning. He and a party of young men were in bathing in the Monongahela river, when he was seized with cramps and discovered in time to save his life.

....The residence of Mrs. Kate Conner, on Pearl street, Allegheny, was entered by burglars on Thursday night, but nothing of value was secured. The thieves were pursued by Officer Bailey, and one man, who gave his name as Oliver, was arrested and is now in the lockup.

....Yesterday morning Mr. M. Stern of Messrs. O'Connor & Stern, made information before Alderman Louis Hager, charging William Sheridan with assigning his property with the evident purpose of defrauding the firm. The information was made on information received.

....Mr. J. McG Creighton, Superintendent of the West Penn Railroad, had an arm broken on Monday last by jumping from an engine which was going to collide with a freight train. A short curve prevented the engineer from seeing the freight ahead of him until too close to avoid the collision.

....In the case of the Steubenville murder the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that Mrs. E Gilbert came to his death from wounds received at the hands of Roswell M. Stephens, and that Stephens was not justified in the killing. The murderer was arrested and released on $1,000 bail.

....In a brief note, yesterday, of a suit in which Mr. J. V. McLaughlin was interested as defendant, the amount was put at $68,00 instead of $6,800. Inasmuch, however, as Mr. McLaughlin came off with flying colors, the mere matter of figures, was not of material consequence, perhaps.

....Officer Clem Kreuger yesterday afternoon stopped a run-away horse attached to a buggy, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, in time to prevent a collision. The horse had been left standing untied on Fifth avenue, and the owner when coming for his rig, did not think it worth while to say "thank you."

....Coroner McCallin held no inquests yesterday, and as a result a quiet tear dropped from his wintery eye, and he told the reporters "nothing for you, this evening." As a consolation, the Coroner amused himself by reading Hammond's last dissertation on hydrophobia, and laying himself to the study of the Medura Gallopagus. Happy man.

....On Thursday evening the committee appointed by the citizens of the Twenty-first ward, held a meeting at Mr. George Fahley's, the chairman's residence, when resolutions recommending a general reduction in municipal expenses were adopted, and the delegates to the Central Executive Committee instructed to act in accordance with said resolutions.

....On Thursday night a gentleman from Greensburg was robbed in this city, at the corner of Second avenue and Grant streets, of one hundred and forty dollars, and a gold watch and chain. As he had been seen by the police in company with "Smoky" ward it was suspected that the latter had committed the robbery, and he was accordingly arrested last night by Officer Olem Kreuger and locked up to await developments.

....On Thursday night a man came to the Central Station House with a calf in his possession, and wanted Captain Irwin to give him a dollar for bringing it in. The Captain took charge of the animal, and told the man he might go home and rest easy. The calf was placed in the livery stable next door, and a few hours after the man who had originally brought it in from the vicinity of the Union Depot, arrived among the large number of men who were taken in custody for sleeping among the bales of hay. He was sent up, and the calf is awaiting an owner.

PERSONAL.

....Mr. T. B. Yeager, the furniture man, is off for the East to look out for new styles for fall trade.

....Mr. S. C. Hough, of the P. W. & B. R. R., is recuperating at Long Branch.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Petty Criminalities.

MICHAEL MURRAY has been jailed by Deputy Mayor Irwin upon the charge of larceny, who charges him with selling liquor on Sunday.

JOHN B. GORMLEY was assessed twenty-five dollars and costs each, on two charges of disorderly conduct, preferred by Liddle May and Annie Gormley, by Deputy Mayor Irwin.

SMITH'S RUSE.

And How it Didn't Work.

Smith resides on the hill and is an inventive cuss. Last year he invented a machine for making gun-powder out of cobble-stones, which was such a success that it blew off Smith's right thumb and afforded a delightful ride for the friends of Smith's wife and his mother in-law. He now glories in a patent baby spanker and has just invented a machine to keep hens from scratching.

Smith thought he would try an experiment. He wanted to see how many hens he had and how many eggs they were producing. So he procured a valise, empty of course, and commenced gently to meander towards the Depot. He had hardly left the house before he was hailed by his brother-in-law. "Smith, old boy, where are you going?" asked O. "O, nowhere," replied Smith. "Why, I thought you were going away; saw you had a valise." The make believe traveler wandered along a little further when he was hailed by Mrs. Nosebit, a young lady, in her "Bloom of Youth." Pensively, she cried Smith. "So, you are going away. I think you ought to take a trip; 'twill do you good; glad to see you going." Smith thought a little, but made no reply, and passed on, evidently in a meditative mood. Next he was hailed by another female, a widow. "Sorry to see you going away; how are you going, and where? and how long are you going to stay? Where are the twins and Sallie, and who are going to take care of them? Need a rest; your great mind is overburdened." Smith relieved the anxious widow by mildly stating that he wasn't going away." He left the last inquirer and had hardly gone a few yards, when he was hailed by Bilkins, the contractor. "Are you going away Smith? There is no use of leaving; cool enough here, but I think you ought to leave this place. I don't think its a good place for you, anyway; think it is ruining your health; you ought to have a change of air." Bilkins had hardly departed ere Smith was accosted by Goggins, the gas-man. "Smith, are you going away?" "David me?" "Well, I thought if you was, I'd like you to pay that little bill before you started." Smith turned back in disgust, and swore he'd never have another attempt to fool his friends.

LOOK AT THIS!

The Attention of Our Readers is Called to the Following Statement:

For a few days longer I will sell the balance of my entire stock at lower figures than ever.

I am going to build and the carpenters will commence next week.

For $10 you can buy a $20 suit.
For $12 you can buy a $25 suit.
For $15 you can buy a $30 suit.
For $5 you can buy a $10 boys' suit.
For $7 50 you can buy a $15 boys' suit.
For $4 50 you can buy a $7 pants.
For $5 you can buy a $10 black dress pants.
For $1 50 you can buy a $4 white vest.
For $2 50 you can buy a $5 white vest.
For $2 50 you can buy a $5 alpaca coat.
For $5 you can buy a $10 silk alpaca coat.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

For $25 I will make a $40 suit.
For $35 I will make a $60 fine dress suit.
For $37 50 I will make a $55 cloth suit.

Call and see goods and prices, the best inducements ever offered in selling line to cash buyers, at T. Tobias' old reliable stand, big 13 Sixth street. This sale will continue until the 25th of July.

Keep Cool.

Wm. A Rhodes, of 22 Western avenue, Allegheny, will keep on hand for visitors to the Parks, and others, the following varieties of cooling refreshments:

Vanilla Cream,	Cream a la Mode,
Strawberry Cream,	Cream Plombierre,
Chocolate Cream,	Ice Cream Biscuit,
Bisque Cream,	Fruit Ice Cream,
Lemon,	Coffee Cream,
Pistachio,	Italian Cream,
Frozen Peaches,	Ice Cream Pudding,

Frozen Custards.

WATER ICES:

Lemon,	Strawberry,
Orange,	Raspberry,
Pineapple,	Catawba,
	Macidoine.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

REV. J. W. BAIN has removed to Chicago.

REV. J. R KERR landed in Europe on the 13 h in good health.

THE Third U. P. Church, Allegheny, is closed for renovation and repairs.

REV. B. F. BROOKS, of Christ M. E. Church, has gone a summering lakewards.

REV. DR. GEORGE S. HAYS, passed through the city yesterday, on his way to Brownsville.

REV. A. E. LOWNS has been chosen pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Bellevernon, near Elizabeth. Salary $1,000, with parsonage.

THE Wesleyan Conference will convene in the 2-nd A. M. E. Church, in Uniontown, Tuesday, August 4 h.

REV. R. T. MILLER, pastor of Liberty Street M. E. Church, will preach to-morrow morning at Christ M. E. Church.

THE new St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Sharpsburg, will be dedicated to-morrow, July 19.h, by Right Rev. M. J. Domenec.

REV. C. A. DICKEY, D. D., of St. Louis, is in this city, on his way to New England, where he will pass the "heated term."

REV. W. T. BEATTY, of the Shady Side Presbyterian church, in this city, has gone to the Adirondacks for a few weeks.

THE Rev. M. J. Montgomery will preach in the North Avenue M. E. Church to-morrow morning at half past ten o'clock.

REV. J. E. CRAIG has resigned the pastorate of the Sewickley Baptist church. Resignation to take effect on the first of October.

THE Arch Street M. E. Sunday School (Allegheny, Rev. J. H. Miller) held their annual picnic, which was largely attended, at Monitor Grove on Wednesday.

QUARTERLY MEETING at Liberty Street M. E Church to-morrow, when the pulpit at the morning service will be occupied by the Presiding El